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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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A GREAT DEMONSTRATION

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE RINGS WITH APPROVAL OF EUGENE V. DEBS' MESSAGE OF REVOLUTIONARY UNIONISM.

A Sight to Gladden the Heart of the Country's Proletariat—Over 3,000 Proletarians Present—Destructive Criticism of Old Forms of Labor Organization Flanked by an Exposition of the Constructiv Purposes of the New—The Gist of the Speech.

The heart of the proletarian of the land would rejoice could it behold the sight presented at Grand Central Palace last Sunday. New York's proletariat was out in force to hear Eugene V. Debs deliver the message of revolutionary unionism. Over 3,000 of them gathered in the large auditorium and galleries and enthusiastically applauded the destructive criticism of the old forms of labor organization and the constructive purposes of the new.

Debs came in late. His train, due at 6 p. m., was two hours behind, so that he was compelled to repair from the depot directly to the platform. Though fatigued by the journey he delivered an eloquent and epigrammatic address, that repeatedly stirred his audience to great applause and won their undivided attention.

Debs was accompanied to the platform by Chairman Rozelle, Daniel De Leon, Charles E. Sherman, President of the I. W. W., and the officers and delegates of the New York District Council of the I. W. W. They all took seats on the platform, with Rozelle well in front, and Sherman between Debs and De Leon. This arrangement was symbolical of the economic and political unity of labor through the medium of the I. W. W.

Secretary John W. Vaughan opened the meeting, announcing the three other big meetings to be held in the city, and appealing for funds to defray expenses. A collection was taken netting over $150.

Five hundred copies of De Leon's address on the Preamble of the I. W. W. were also sold.

Secretary Vaughan then introduced Chairman Rozelle. He, without much ado, presented Debs to the proletariat of the greatest city in the greatest capitalist country as "One whom you all know."

Debs faced the audience some time, awaiting the subsidence of the applause which greeted him, and which renewed itself repeatedly, only to be revived again and again.

Debs' speech was taken down stenographically for the Weekly People. We present here its gist, from long-hand notes:

"There is inspiration in your greeting, and my heart opens to receive it. I have come a thousand miles to be with you in fanning the flames of the proletarian revolution. In modern society you are the lower class, the capitalist class is the upper class. The capitalist class is the upper class BECAUSE THEY ARE ON YOUR BACKS.

"The working class are waking up. They are beginning to realize that they must unite, and that only by uniting economically and politically, can they emancipate themselves from wage slavery and capitalism. The workingman has come up through serfdom to wage slavery. When the present revolution has run its course the workingmen will be the sovereigns of society.

"In modern society the workingman is not a man at all. He is a merchandise, just as hair, hide, etc. The very terminology of capitalist society demonstrates that the workingman is a merchandise. Why are the workingmen merchandise? They own no tools or lands, and must sell their labor power to those who do own these things—the capitalist class. The workingman must sell himself in competition with his fellows for a bare subsistence. They are placed in a position where they cannot buy back what they have produced. And soon the very excess of their production reduces them to starvation. But the workingman is beginning to think. He is beginning to recognize his status and importance.

"The capitalist couldn't live a second without you; you would just begin to live without him. You do everything and he has everything. He doesn't employ you; you employ him—to exploit you. And he faithfully sticks by his task.

"The working class revolution will date from the organization of the I. W. W. in the year 1905. The old form of unionism has outlived its usefulness. The old form of unionism is based on the identity of interests between capital and labor. It attempts to harmonize antagonistic interests and is therefore headed by a harmonizing board—the Civic Federation.

"The Civic Federation has been organized for the one purpose of prolonging the age-long sleep of the working class. The I. W. W. has been organized for the opposite purpose, to wake up the working class. It teaches that you have no interests in common with the capitalist class. The I. W. W. is not organized to conciliate but to fight the capitalist class. We deny that the working class has anything in common with the capitalist class. The old form of unions divides instead of organizing the workingman. So long as these unions are in the field there can be no unity of labor. There is no more zealous supporter of the old form of unions than the capitalist class. August Belmont says he is 'a union man,' but he does not mean by that that he is an Industrial Worker. He means by that, he believes in the unions led by Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell.

"The craft union seeks to preserve the supremacy of its petty interests. The class union of the I. W. W. labors for the supremacy of the class interest of the working class.

"In all the great contests of the past three years labor has suffered naught but defeat through craft unionism. There has been nothing but one long series of scabbing by crafts, and unless the working class is blind it will learn by experience. What real good came to the working class from the recent A. F. of L. convention?

"You have plenty of unionism in this city, such as it is; but there is no city that is less organized. Last spring you had a strike of 6,000 and you know what happened.

"The mission of the I. W. W. is not the amelioration of the working class, but its emancipation from wage slavery. While the I. W. W. will seek to improve the condition of labor under capitalism, it will keep its eye on the final goal. An army of revolutionary workingmen striking will be different from the strikes of misled workingmen.

"The I. W. W. is only six months' old, yet it has in round numbers 100,000 dues-paying members. This is an unprecedented record; and when the I. W. W. meets next May it will have one of the greatest labor conventions of modern times. The working class is becoming revolutionary. This accounts for the great growth of the I. W. W.

"The workers use the tools they don't own; the capitalists own the tools they don't use. Between the two there are antagonistic interests. This the I. W. W. is making clear, hence, its growth. You must appeal to your class to organize a union that is the expression of your economic interests in modern society. Such a union is the I. W. W. All of the workers in the departments of the I. W. W. fight for the interests of the crafts in those departments.

"It would be better for Labor if there was no organization such as the present craft organization; for were there not, they would strike spontaneously when they had a grievance; as it is now, they are prevented from doing so by their craft agreements, their 'sacred contracts.'

"The I. W. W. will not sign any agreements that will not protect the interests of all the workers.

"The revolutionary, economic organization has a new and important function. The old form of unions intends that capitalism shall go further. The I. W. W. wants the workers to teach themselves to prepare for the time when they will wrest the means of wealth production from the capitalist class. Thus we would make you the embryo of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Victor Hugo says: 'Think of a smile in chains.' That is the workingman who is led by the Civic Federation and is content with his present condition. The I. W. W. teaches the workingman to think with his head, in order that his body may not be used by the capitalist class.

"I would not be a man and a capitalist at the same time—the one is not possible with the other. Capitalism is cannibalism. We purpose to destroy the capitalist and save the man. We purpose to introduce a system in which you shall get what you produce and he shall produce what he gets. That's a 'square deal.'

"The workers do not realize that there is a class struggle. We purpose to make it clear to them.

"We purpose to organize a new movement in which we shall strike and vote together and, perhaps, fight together.

"When you unite and act together the world is yours.

"No master ever had any respect for his slave, nor more than any slave ever had any respect for his master. Their interests are antagonistic.

"I would not have you join the I. W. W. until you were clear that it is organized in your interests. It is organized in your interests and must be by and for you alone.

"The capitalist class is opposed to the I. W. W. So is its army of labor lieutenants. If the working class unite there will be a mass of jobless labor leaders.

"In the labor world the word of a grand master counts for more than the entire membership.

"We appeal to your reason. We ask you to join us if you consider that you are tired of this condition.

"Karl Marx, the great German economic philosopher, said more than half a century ago: 'Workingmen of all countries unite. You have only your chains to lose but a world to gain.' You are the masters of the earth. All others may be spared, but you are indispensable. Without you society would perish. Awaken to your powers and assert them, not to make multi-millionaires but to produce an abundance of wealth for yourself.

"This system has about fulfilled its historic mission. On all sides there are signs of a coming change. These are the times that require the organizing of the working class, to prepare them for the social revolution.

"Production has been socialized; so must its ownership be socialized. The tools are social in their operation, so must be their ownership. The I. W. W. is the only organization that stands on this basis. It means revolution. You can retard this revolution, but you cannot prevent it. It is for the working class to aid it, as it will create the Socialist Republic, the first actual republic in existence, a republic of the workers, without class oppression.

"The capitalist sees our minority increasing. But it will be only a question of time when we will be in the majority.

"Take your place in the I. W. W. Don't depend on what others do. Respond to your manhood. Stand up and see how long a shadow you cast. Act according to your convictions and accept the consequences as a man. We need you and you need us. Join us and then you will feel a throb of new-born joy. You will feel the thrill of the social revolution. Join the I. W. W. so that we may be equipped for our great mission. We will wrest what we can from the capitalist class and keep our eye on the final goal. And when we have enough of this kind of organization, we will, as Brother De Leon said the other day: 'When the capitalists try to lock us out, we will turn the tables on them and lock them out.' They need us, but we don't need them. And so we will organize until we have not only organized one great economic movement but one great political movement as well.

"Why should the workingmen of one country fight the workingmen of other countries, in the interests of the capitalists who exploit the workers of all countries?

"This is a universal movement. Its tramp, tramp can be heard all over the world. With the overthrow of this industrial system comes peace and good will to man. This movement is the great humanizing movement. The working class are the true saviors of society."

Debs closed in an eloquent outburst in which the new society was described as a land in which no man was slave and no man master—a description that aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

The meeting then adjourned amid the cheers of the large audience.

BROOKLYN AND SECOND AVENUE MEETINGS.

The second of the meetings arranged by the Industrial Council of New York, I. W. W., to be addressed by Eugene V. Debs, was held last Monday at Grand Central Hall, corner Leonard and Scholes streets, Brooklyn, and was an enthusiastic success. Addresses were made by Debs, De Leon and Sherman, and W. J. Hahnneman, secretary of the Industrial Council, acted as chairman. Applause frequently interrupted all three speakers as they poured their hot shot into A. F. of L.ism.

About 150 copies of De Leon's Address on the Preamble of the I. W. W. were sold. Chairman Hahnneman announced that application blanks for the I. W. W. were on hand, and a brisk demand for them resulted. The collection netted $36.

Along with the Brooklyn meeting, the three standard bearers of Industrialism also addressed a monster meeting in New York at Grand American Hall, 7-9 Second avenue. The audience here packed the large hall and many crowded the stairs in an effort to hear the speakers.

Louis M. Wieder acted as chairman, and introduced first President Sherman. He was followed by Rudolph Katz, and Kirschenbaum, who spoke in Jewish. As he finished, Debs and De Leon arrived from Brooklyn, and received a tremendous ovation of welcome. As the hour was late, they made short addresses, but nevertheless, the audience repeatedly rose in bursts of enthusiasm. Seventeen dollars was collected to help pay the expense of the meeting, and the address on the Preamble of the I. W. W. was also in great demand.

NEW YORK I. W. W. COUNCIL.

A regular meeting of the New York and Vicinity Industrial Council, I. W. W., was held at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street, on Tuesday, December 4th, with Vice-President Schmerle in the Chair. The meeting was for the main part occupied with planning for the coming Debs meetings in this city. All the delegates took hold of the matter with a right good will, volunteering for the various necessary committees, agreeing to distribute advertising matter, etc.

General Organizer Shurtleff explained his action in calling a meeting of the delegates in response to a telegram from Chicago, directing him to prepare a series of four meetings for Eugene V. Debs in New York and vicinity, under the auspices of the Industrial Council. He outlined the steps the delegates who responded to his call had taken, and reported the hiring of four halls. The work of these delegates was unanimously adopted as the work of the central body, and the following chairmen were elected: For the meeting Sunday night, at Grand Central Palace, J. E. Rozelle, President of the Council; for Monday night, at Grand Central Hall, Brooklyn, W. J. Hahnneman; for Monday night at Grand American Hall, L. M. Wieder; for Wednesday night, at Muller's Bronx Casino, S. J. French.

A volunteer committee of fifteen was chosen to take in hand all further preparations for the meetings. Of this committee W. Shurtleff was elected treasurer. A call was issued to all locals, members and sympathizers of the I. W. W. to make what contributions they could toward defraying the hall and advertising expenses incurred by the council in arranging the meetings.

Three new delegates were seated, one from Leather Workers' Local 194, and two from Bronx Borough Industrial Union, Local 179.

The hall committee elected to look for larger headquarters made a report which was accepted as progress.

Two charter applications were reported favorably on by the organizing committee, the Architectural and Structural Ironworkers of Brownesville, and the Broad Silk Weavers of Paterson. Both were endorsed by the Council. The report of an application for a charter by the Jewish Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers was referred to the organizing committee for action.

A letter was read from Zuckermann, secretary of the A. F. of L. International Cap Makers' Union, which showed that that body had no real charges to make against the capmakers who have organized in the I. W. W., and were afraid to face the issue. The letter stated that since the charter application had already been granted, there was no longer any object or necessity of a conference; in short, it showed the white feather. Apropos of the capmakers, a committee of three was elected to prepare a leaflet setting forth the prevailing conditions in that trade, and showing up the various acts of organized scabbery the A. F. of L. had perpetrated on those employed at it.

One delegate under instructions from his local, moved that the Council hire one to four halls in which to hold open educational meetings, combining addresses and discussions on working class economics, every Sunday. The matter was referred to the organizing committee.

The work of the financial secretary of the Council has grown so great that it was decided to have printed monthly report blanks to be used by the locals in making their reports, so as to promote the expeditious handling of the business.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday, December 19.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

SILK WORKERS RESIST ATTEMPT TO SQUELCH ORGANIZATION.

They Strike the Tremont Mills—West Brighton Weavers Also Strike—Textile Workers Spend Pleasant Evening—What Is Doing in Montreal.

Some two weeks ago an attempt was made to organize the silk workers at the Tremont Silk Mills, 175th street and Webster avenue, into the I. W. W. The men and women in the mills received low wages. Five dollars and twelve dollars a week were paid to winders and weavers for operating one and two looms; whereas other shops, organized in the I. W. W. paid from $15 to $23 a week for the same class of work. It was mainly to remedy these wage conditions that organization was attempted. A meeting was called on Saturday, December 2, and fifteen weavers, men and women, joined the organization. On the following Monday, the boss, Jasper, discharged six of the weavers who were present, declaring that he would not have union men in his shop under any circumstances. Fearing the consequences of his attempts to squelch organization, the boss also increased the wages of some of the remaining weavers from $1 to $6 a week, besides promising them steady work. The others were promised quick advancement, whatever that may mean in such a shop.

The other nine weavers who attended the I. W. W. meeting, upon hearing of the discharge of their fellow unionists, promptly quit work. On Thursday, Dec. 7, the I. W. W. officially called a strike in the mills. On Saturday, Dec. 19, 23 weavers, all told, were out on strike. On the latter date a mass meeting was held at Heiser's Hall, corner 175th street and Webster avenue, under the auspices of the Industrial Silk Weavers of New York and Brooklyn. A committee of five was elected to conduct the strike. It was decided to assess each silk weaver connected with the I. W. W. twenty-five cents a week to support the strikers. Local 176, New York, and Local 190, Brooklyn, both I. W. W. silk weavers' organizations, contributed $50 each to the support of the strike.

The strike, being backed by the I. W. W., will be vigorously waged.

TEXTILE WORKERS' SMOKER.

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 10.—Textile Workers' Union No. 20, I. W. W., held a smoke talk last Friday night, Dec. 8, at which songs, recitations and speeches were rendered in both French and English.

R. Murphy, of Lynn, spoke on "New and Old Unionism," which was well received by those present. He was followed by P. Vandoorm, who spoke in French. Then the President was called on for a few remarks. Responding he called on those present to join Local No. 20, of the I. W. W., and, with other members, succeeded in getting five applications for our local.

THE I. W. W. IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 19.—We have just formed a local of the I. W. W. with twenty members, and we have applied for a charter. We were represented at the Chicago Convention of the I. W. W., and from the day that the delegates handed in their report there has been something doing all the time. We hold public lectures every Sunday afternoon in English, and Friday evenings in Jewish, at the Labor Lyceum. We have already stirred up the local fakirs and you can rest assured that Montreal will continue these stirring up methods. The outlook for the I. W. W. is very bright.

Of course, we are somewhat handicapped by having two languages. Of course, it's unneccessary to say, it is to the interests of the Capitalist Class here to keep both languages going as it helps to keep the workers divided. Next Wednesday evening we hold our first meeting in French; it will be addressed by Comrade St. Martin. The subject will be "Too Far." He delivered the same subject this afternoon in English, showing how the fakirs and crooks when driven into a corner admit that Socialism is correct, but that the Socialist goes "Too Far." And how their poor dupes repeat them saying, "You Socialists are alright, but you go 'Too Far.'"

The attendance at our meetings is increasing which gives the comrades renewed hope.

Forward the I. W. W. Forward the S. L. P. On to the Socialist Republic.

W. J. Dorman, Organizer I. W. W.

LEATHER GOODS WORKERS.

Leather Goods Workers, Bookbinders, Cutters, Choppers, Bay Makers, Pocketbook Makers, Shoe Makers, Saddlery Workers, Tanners, Novelty Workers, or any branch in the leather industry, are invited to attend the next regular meeting of Local 194, I. W. W. Members should not fail to attend. Important business of interest to all will be on the order of business on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, at 197 East Fourth street, near Avenue A, at 8 p. m.

Chas. Vollmers, Secretary.

WEST BRIGHTON WEAVERS STRIKE

The weavers of the Empire State Silk Label Mfg. Co., at West Brighton, Staten Island, went out on strike in a body, because two weavers have been discharged without cause. The strikers are organized in the I. W. W. Local 201, headquarters at Dowling's Hall, corner Columbia street and Carey avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

MILWAUKEE WAGE SLAVES ROUSE.

Milwaukee, Dec. 11.—A new local of the Cigarmakers' Union under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World was organized with forty-seven charter members by National Organizer R. T. Sims, at the Cigarmakers' Union headquarters, 288 Fifth street, last Thursday night. The officers are: President, F. A. Krueger, 2442 Keefe avenue; vice-president, Nathan Kerns, 720 Prairie street; recording-secretary; Miss Annie Rudolph, 1170 Sixth street; financial secretary, Miss Kitty Kane, 59 Fifth street. Organizer Sims will organize a German speaking local to-night at Pascen's Hall, 325 Chestnut street.

NEW BEDFORD

Socialist Labor Party Man Writes the Press Two Good Letters.

New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 7.—The letters given below are the answers of an S. L. P. man to two "Socialists"" who had written to the "Evening Standard" of this city. They are from the same newspaper, and will serve to show that in New Bedford the revolutionary Socialists are on the alert to promote their cause.

THE SOCIALIST POSITION.

To the Editor of The Standard:

Kindly allow me the privilege to answer through your paper the questions asked by the S. L. P. Voter, "Why don't the Socialists get together and place a municipal ticket in the field?" My answer is: Why don't the "S. L. P. Voter" join the Socialist Labor Party? Does he think that our recruits will drop from the skies? Does he thing he can secure his economical freedom simply by walking up to the ballot box once in the year? Does he think that the Revolutionary fathers of this republic would have accomplished what they did—create a form of government to be owned and controlled by the whole people—simply by going into the field of action only once a year? No. They had to struggle 365 days in the year, dodge bullets and fight for what they got. The oppressed people of to-day seem to lack that same spirit—they have sunk into submission of wage-slavery. That machinery of government intended to be owned and controlled by the whole people turned out to be a snare and a delusion, because the capitalist class controls it.

Section New Bedford, S. L. P., is numerically weak; its members are sacrificing themselves, struggling to open the eyes of their fellow wage slaves, going deep into their pockets to scrape a few pennies to aid the party to extend its propaganda work. Do the people think that we are doing it for fun, or to hear ourselves talk? No. The heroes of the Socialist Labor Party recognize the fact that they cannot be free until the rest of the wage slaves are free.

McFadden is not an enrolled member of the Socialist Labor Party, and I doubt very much if he is a bona fide Socialist. Why do I think so? Because we see him flirt with Thompson and ad-

(Continued on page 6.)

TRIUMPHANT S. L. P.

DESPITE ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY IT LEADS THE WAY TO UNITY AND VICTORY.

The Vote of Massachusetts Tells the Tale so Plainly That the Socialist Who Runs May Read—The Socialist Party, Punctured, Turns to Fraternal Union With the S. L. P. on the Foundations of the I. W. W.

Holyoke, Mass, Dec. 6.—The official growth of the vote was inevitable.

The establishment of the Socialist party as an opposition party to the Socialist Labor Party, destroyed much of the work so patiently built up during ten years labor by the militant Socialists of Massachusetts. And now, after five years' struggle, this same Socialist party, under the leadership of that same James F. Carey, received just 12,874 votes for governor, while William H. Carroll, the standard bearer of the S. L. P., received 2,774.

The Socialist party, having failed to kill the Socialist Labor Party, is rapidly being deserted by that element which looks to a big vote as the only true road to quick Socialism. This status puts the remainder of the Socialist party in a ridiculous light by depriving them of all reason for their continued existence. The Socialist Labor Party, having proved its mettle in prosperity and adversity, can not fail to attract all real Socialists who mean to continue the fight for the final goal.

The correctness of the above view of the political situation in Massachusetts is further strengthened by the incoming election figures of the municipal elections. In Haverhill, the Socialist party failed to elect even a single councilman, where they had two years ago the mayor and a dozen councilmen. In Brockton, they pulled through a half dozen councilmen, where they had the whole shooting match two years ago. In Springfield, they polled for mayor, 434 votes (a trifle over three per cent.) where in 1899 the Socialist Labor Party polled 481 votes for Comrade Adolf Miellez.

It seems the time has come when the true Socialists in the Socialist party ought to see the folly of their proceedings and join hands with the Socialist Labor Party and, tutored to clearer views by past experiences, start out anew to build up a powerful Socialist Labor Party, planting themselves upon the economic principles and organization of the Industrial Workers of the World as the solid foundation for future harmony and success.

In the recent State election 62,000 voters failed to vote proving thereby that their sympathies are not with the old parties, but would most likely go to a strong, united and vigorous party, such as the Socialist Labor Party must necessarily be if not handicapped as it has been these past five years.

In Holyoke, the Socialist party has taken the first steps towards unity by indorsing the S. L. P. candidates. Let the good work continue. M. Ruther.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, N. Y.

Section Chautaugua County, beginning DECEMBER 10 will meet every second and fourth Sunday in the month, 3 p. m., at Carlson's Hall, Steele street, Jamestown.

O. Beldner, Organizer.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

Lack of space prevents promised instalment of acknowledgements this week. Next week we hope to put all of them in.

DEBS' NEW YORK, I. W. W. SPEECH.

The speech delivered by Eugene V. Debs at Grand Central Palace, December 10, 1905, was stenographically reported, and when transcribed it will appear in the columns of The People.

The speech will apear in its entirety in one issue of the Weekly People, the date of which cannot at the moment be determined. But you can send in bundle orders for it now. The speech should be given wide circulation. Hustle in the orders.

Bundle rates: 5 to 100 copies, one cent per copy; 100 to 500 copies, 3/4 cents per copy; over 500 copies, 1/2 cent per copy.

WEEKLY PEOPLE,
P. O. BOX 1576, New York

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH

THE CAPITALIST CLASS CAUGHT IN THE TOILS OF ITS OWN SUPPORTERS.

[So often has the Socialist press been the only one to record shameful conditions of labor in factory, mill, or mine, that to some uninformed and misguided persons these statements of fact have been taken for "Socialist lies" or at best, gross exaggerations. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we reproduce the following harrowing tale from a local paper, foremost in the ranks of those who uphold the capitalist system and all its obvious and unavoidable results, the "New York Tribune." Knowing that the testimony of a man against himself is considered the most unimpeachable sort of evidence, we hasten to lay this self-convicting evidence before our readers.]

It is difficult for a Northerner to conceive, says this paper, of children twelve or thirteen years old working in factories and actually operating machines, or of men working for wages ranging from seventy-five to ninety cents a day. In many of the cotton mills of the South children of this age are doing this for eleven hours a day, and men are receiving these wages for eleven hours of work. A representative of the above mentioned capitalist paper recently visited Albemarle, N. C., a town in the skirts of the mountain region of the State, and saw barefooted boys in knee pants and girls in skirts reaching only to their knees in cotton mills, where they had been working from six o'clock in the morning until noon, and would be employed until six o'clock in the evening. Many of them were thin shanked, showing lack of sufficient nourishment. In that same mill were men who would receive on pay day an envelope containing a sum of money representing an average daily earning of seventy-five cents. The average sum paid to each of the 1,200 employes of the largest mill, according to its secretary and treasurer, is $3.33 a week. This amount is exclusive of the rent due the company from those who live in its houses. The rent ranges from $3 to $8 a month and is deducted from the total earnings of those. The employment of child labor in North Carolina has been restricted in recent years by the enactment of a law setting the minimum age of employment in the mills at twelve years. Previous to the passage of this law, it is said, children as young as nine years old were to be found in them.

Albemarle has a population of perhaps 3,500 inhabitants. Of this number about 2,300 work in the mills. The school population, according to the Tax Assessor, is about 1,400. There is no compulsory school law. The average attendance at the two graded schools is about 275, according to the same authority. The average at the one located in the part occupied by the mill operatives is one hundred. There are seven hundred children living in this part. Few of those in the schools are more than twelve years old. The mill claims them after they have reached this age. The taxes of the corporation of Albemarle are paid by 143 persons. The remainder of the population owns no property upon which it can be assessed.

One of the banks in the village is labelled as a savings bank. One of the officials, when asked if the mill hands saved money, surprised the "Tribune" representative by saying that it did not do a savings bank business.

"Don't any of the mill employes save any money?"

"I don't think so. They don't get enough to save much. If they do save anything they keep it in their stockings." The Tax Assessor corroborated this testimony.

As one watched the barefooted boys moving with their bobbins and boxes up and down the aisles between the long spinning machines it was difficult to realize that they were not there just for the fun of it; that they had taken the first step on the treadmill of life. They had no cheeks of tan, but the boyish spirit had not yet been eliminated. A commentary on their youthful spirits was the girl with skirts scarce reaching to the ankles, who reclined listlessly on the neighboring window sill, so tired apparently that even girlish curiosity was swallowed. With eyes closed, she lay there, heedless of what went on about her.

It is difficult to discover how many children work in the mills and what they earn. A villager expressed the belief that three-fourths of the mill hands were children. A Mr. Cannon, the secretary and treasurer of the Wiscassett company, the owner of the largest mills, said that there were 1,200 hands in his mill and 800 in those of the Efird company, whose mills adjoined and are reported to be owned by the stockholders of the Wiscassett company. Of the 1,200 hands seventy per cent. were men and boys, He estimated the number of boys and girls under sixteen years in the mills of the Wiscassett company at 100,

"The boys," he said, "are employed as 'doffers.' 'Doffers' take the full bobbins off from the machines and put empty ones in their places. They are busy about half the time. The remainder of the time they can spend out doors. Some of the boys also push the boxes of bobbins, which are on wheels, from one machine to another. The load weighs perhaps fifty pounds. The younger girls operate the knitting machines. They sit on stools and put the threads over the needles. The others work on the spinning machines. These piece the ends of the threads together. Each machine has two sides. Each girl looks after the same side of four machines. In wages the men earn from eighty-five cents to $1.50 a day at piecework. The women make about the same. The boys receive from sixty cents to $1. The smallest amount a boy will make is fifty cents. The overseer decides what the boy is worth. The girls who spin earn perhaps sixty cents, and those who knit, eighty cents. Those who work on the night shift get six days' pay for five days' work. The payroll for two weeks, excluding the office force, etc., is $8,000."

Others did not agree with the officer's statement as to the wages earned. Some asserted that the small boys and girls received from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a day.

Another point of view was presented by a woman, the mother of four children, employed in the mills. As "The Tribune" representative was walking through the grove of small oaks in which stood a number of operatives' homes he met a respectable looking man, perhaps twenty-six or twenty-seven years old. This man was carrping a pail of water toward a three-room house. He invited the newspaper man to enter his house, which was his home. In two of the rooms were beds, and the third was evidently a kitchen. In front of a window, through which the afternoon sun poured in a golden flood, sat a woman sewing on a machine. When she turned around one could see that she was not old, but her face had lost all the glow of youth. A thin woman with wrinkled forehead sat near the fireplace suckling a child. She seemed to be in the forties. A little conversation revealed the fact that the first woman was the wife of the young man and the daughter of the second woman. "I've got four children and my husband in the mill," said the older woman as she placed the child on the floor. "The three eldest are girls. One will be twenty-one next May. She's been working in the mills thirteen years. She's not a large girl. She don't average more than seventy-fivee cents a day, although she can do most anything. She's a reeler. The other two girls are spinners. One'll be nineteen next August, and tother'll be eighteen next June. They get ten cents a side. They don't make more than sixty or seventy-five cents a day. The little boy will be thirteen next month. He can read and write a little. He went to school all last winter. My husband only makes seventy-five cents a day. He's in the picker room, but can work anywhere. Altogether, they bring in about $50 a month, after taking out the rent, $6. It's mighty tight sometimes. There's eleven of us. I've had twelve children; two are married and one's gone. You can't save anything. If they save"—glancing out of the window toward a number of other operatives' houses—"they just got to do it out of something they particularly need. My son-in-law gets ninety cents to $1 a day. I'd rather stay in the country than round the cotton mills. I get out of heart sometimes. They don't pay good wages. Sometimes the children get mighty tired and jaded like. I'd like to get back on the farm. I was born in the country. We couldn't make it go on a farm, so we came in to work in the mill. I've got a good plantation, but there ain't no house on it; never been able to build on it. Lots think they will come here and get some money and then go back. They are so poor they can't get back to the country."

MILWAUKEE SYLVESTER CELEBRATION.

The Socialist Labor Party of Milwaukee, will hold a Sylvester Celebration and Ball Sunday, Dec. 31, 1905, at the Vorwaerts Turn Hall, corner 3rd st. and Reservoir avenue. Tickets sell at 15 cents, and 25 cents at the door. Starts 8 p. m.

SECTION DETROIT, ATTENTION.

Grand festival and ball arranged by Section Detroit, S. L. P., at Arbeiter Hall, corner Catherine and Russell, Saturday evening, December 30, 1905. Admission, twenty-five cents.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE PROLETARIANS.

(Copy.)

Dayton, O., Dec. 2, 1905.

Editor Dayton "Daily News":

In your issue of last evening you devote quite a lengthy editorial to defining the word "proletarians," which is evidently a new word to you, and from which definition I differ most radically and beg to submit the following authorities in support of my contention: Zell's Encyclopedia, published in Philadelphia in 1875 (a distinctly American work), says: "Proletaire, n. (Fr.) One of that class of the community who depend solely upon physical labor for support; the laboring class."

Worcester. Proletariat, n. The laboring class.

The Standard Dictionary (another distinctly American work) says: Proletarian. A person belonging to the WORKING CLASS; a day laborer; a wage worker.

Proletariat. In modern socialistic use the wage workers of a state or of the world, collectively regarded as the PRODUCERS OF CAPITAL AND CREATORS OF WEALTH; the laboring classes; workingmen.

The Encyclopedia Britanica (a distinctly old world production) does not have the word at all.

Schmitz' Manual of Ancient History, in Book iii, Chapter 2, page 389, has this to say: "A sixth class (in Rome) consisting of the Proletarians who have no political rights but who are EXEMPT from military service."

But aside from all of the so-called authorities, who are all blessed by their environment, the actual meaning of the word to-day is that class of the people who have been dispossessed of the land on which, and the tools with which, to labor to produce the wherewithal to live and who must therefor necessarily sell themselves into wage slavery to the class which has become possessed of this land and these tools, to wit, the capitalist class.

To quote the words of the "stuffed prophet": "This is a condition and not a theory that you are up against," and, however much you may personally dislike that condition all of your theorizing will not alter the fact; and no where in the world more than in the United States does this condition exist! and you can play ostrich from now till the revolution is accomplished if you so choose and the condition will still continue to exist till that time.

The word capitalist is another word that you seem to dislike and to which you give an equally erroneous definition. The capitalist class is that class that has supplanted the old Feudal Lords in authority and in ownership of the government; and it uses that authority and that government for the same purpose as did the Feudal class before it, to rob the working class, the proletariat, of the product of its labor. The capitalist class of the United States, to bring the matter right home, is that class that by rent, interest and profit principles, established and maintained by the power of ITS government, has become possessed of the land, originally the heritage of the whole people, and of the tool, invented and produced by the working class. A capitalist is one who owns land and tools and who uses those instruments for the purpose of extracting profit from the hide of the proletariat without doing any useful work himself. If he uses the land and tools himself and does not employ landless and toolless workers then he is a member of the middle class; and all of these classes exist in this United States, the editor of the "News" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Nowhere in the world is the capitalist system of industry so highly developed as it is in the United States. In proof of which I attach hereto a clipping from page two of the editorial section of last evening's "News":

A PROMISING BOY.

"My son," said the frenzied financier, "you must remember that you can't eat your cake and have it."

"But, father," the young man commented, "surely I can keep my own cake and eat the other chap's?"

The light of a great joy shone in the father's eyes. He foresaw for his son a splendid future. Seldom, indeed, had he heard the vital principle of high finance more trenchantly laid down.

And the ultimate development of the capitalist system of industry means a few capitalists on one side owning ALL of the land and machinery and on the other a vast army of proletarians who have been robbed by this handful of capitalists of the means necessary to produce the wealth whereby to live and who must therefor sell themselves in wage slavery to the owners of the land and tools in order to live at all.

You say in effect that we may all become capitalists; so may we all become highwaymen if we all had the necessary gun and the equally necessary criminal disposition.

The capitalist is essentially a criminal in his disposition for the reason that he is always striving, like the boy in the above article, to rob somebody of the product of his labor. You say that we are all workers, but you omit the distinction as to whether we work ourselves or work somebody else.

Yours for the revolutionary principles of the Socialist Labor Party,

J. R. Fraser.

That you yourself, Mr. Editor, are a proletarian, you can readily prove by leaving your present master, a capitalist, and see how quickly you will hunt for another, also a capitalist.

THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

By Frank Bohn.

One of the most interesting subjects for investigation by the student of social science is the influence of differing industrial conditions upon the various elements which go to make up the working class. In fact, the quick reaction of environment upon the individual worker who changes his employment is surprising even to the most scientific observer of social life. At a meeting of a local of the Brewery Workmen considerable hilarity may be anticipated. A convention of the International Brotherhood of Grave Diggers is said to be, on the other hand, a most sombre affair. The bricklayers, in a strike, are more dangerous than the barbers, nothwithstanding the comparative crudeness of their weapons.

The influence of industrial conditions is no where more striking than among the Western miners The physical danger of the employment alone is of such a degree as to make men somewhat reckless. Strength and hardihood are qualifications without which none are likely to obtain such employment. But these considerations alone would fail to account for the fact that the workers of a whole industry are organized upon class conscious, revolutionary lines, while the American working class in general is either unorganized or dominated by reactionary policies. The further fact requiring mention is intimately connected with the whole of American social and political history.

The Rocky Mountain States contain what is left of the old American frontier. The frontiersman—strong, active, revolutionary—was, previous to the Civil War, the chief factor in the development of the American nation. The Washington who led armies and was anxious for political independence, was not the man of the mansion house on the Potomac, but the man of the Western forests and Indian fights. It was the western portions of the middle colonies which overthrew loyalism and established state governments. The New England aristocrats held up their hands in holy horror at the French Revolution, but the frontiersmen organized revolutionary clubs and sung the Marseillaise. When the west seated Jefferson in the president's chair in 1801, the aristocracy stepped down and out, prophesying a reign of terror and the guillotine. Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee forced the War of 1812 upon the eastern merchants, who greedily feared the loss of their profits. Then, in 1829, this frontier—rude, blunt, honest, clad in buck-skin—now stretching from Central New York to Missouri, rose in its might and swept away the very last of the ancient regime in America. Social equality and universal suffrage were the product of frontier economic conditions, not of "American institutions." The way was cleared for America's historic role, at present well begun.

The close of the Civil War, which witnessed the destruction of slavery by the Westerner, found the frontier beyond the Missouri. The plainsmen soon became quiet farmer-folk, and the restless, fighting crowd pushed on to the Rockies. The Pacific Coast, furnishing opportunities for commerce and production on a large scale, produced large cities. Thus was the frontier hemmed in and its end foreshadowed. So far as its most picturesque types are concerned it is now a matter of history. But dead, it yet lives—in the personalities of the cowboys, miners, lumbermen and "blanketmen" of the Montana states. Barbers, clerks and waiters in Western cities are usually from the East. The Western-born man has still too much red blood to meekly stand and serve. There is still too much big game in the mountain forests, too much invigorating air in the high altitudes, to permit the meek and humble spirit to predominate. The miner, lumber-jack and railroad man fights for whatever rights he may possess and is easily persuaded to strike out for rights anew.

Of this fact the Western Federation of Miners is the living, organized expression. For instance, the genial editor of the "Miner's Magazine" official organ of the Federation, is a member of that very class whose ancestry fought at King's Mountain and settled Tennessee. His method of fighting, while somewhat erratic and frantic, is of a style wholly unknown to the reactionary American "labor leader." This latter type, now well known as in the same class with the corporation lawyer, is simply "in business" for profits. How different are the men prominent in the Western Federation of Miners! Themselves placed where they are because they expressed the character, the purposes and the ideals of their organization, they have performed their duty to their class by marching straight ahead. Here we have the first industry in the world to be effectually organized for the coming social revolution. It is ready to take its place as a part of organized industrial society, the opponent and future conqueror of organized capitalist industry. And yet the men who have done most to place this organization in the vanguard of the world's social progress, have drawn little inspiration from the elite and scholarly throng who have descended from high places upon the working class movement of France, Germany and Italy, filling its head with fine ideals, but leaving its arms quite powerless for the fighting of the present. True, in the immediate past the Western Federation of Miners has been active in the education of its membership along the lines which European Socialist scholarship has so accurately marked out as essential. But these results have been added to what the Westerners started with—a basis of fighting spirit which is the product of the mines, the mountains, the frontier, and the remarkable social effect of generations of frontier ancestry.

The Western Federation of Miners is the gift of the old American frontier to the future—the historic link between American revolutionary individualism and revolutionary Socialism.

Anaconda, Montana.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending December 8th, we received 209 subscriptions to the Weekly, and 21 mail subscriptions, to the Daily People. We have, listed, 52 agents; with the organization fully represented we should have 70 odd more. Considering this fact we have a right to expect more subscriptions through the Party agencies. Fifty-two agents, with the aid of their Section members, should be good for at least four or five subs a week.

This week's roll of honor for 5 or more, is: F. Schade, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 20; A. Louwet, Kalamazoo, Mich., 11; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 11; L. Ginther, Colorado Springs, Col., 7; B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y., 8; "Unknown", Globe, Ariz., 7; A. Rutstein, Yonkers, N. Y., 5; M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn., 5, and 1 Daily; J. W. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 5; J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind. 5, and 1 Daily.

Prepaid subscription postal cards sold to following amounts: J. W. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo., $5; James Walsh, San Francisco, Cal., $5; Louis H. Zimmer, San Jose, Cal., $5; 34th A. D. New York, $5; K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, N. Y., $3; W. J. Hoar, Worcester, Mass., $4.50.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

For this season of the year we are having an exceptionally heavy business in this department. To give an idea of what is doing we mention the more important orders: Leaflets, all of them on Industrial Unionism, I. W. W. Headquarters, Chicago, 10,000; Section Cincinnati, O., 10,000; I. W. W. Industrial Council, N. Y., 7,500; Local 173, San Francisco, Cal., 5,000; Section Newport News, Va., 2,500; Section Passaic County, N. J., 1,000 and Evansville, Ind., 1,000.

General Party literature, Pamphlets, Shoub Bros. Boston, $10; A. Muhlberg, San Pedro, Cal., $20.56; Frank Bohn, Butte, Mont., $4.30; Section Bisbee, Ariz. $6.42; John Lindgren, Brooklyn, $3.30; J. A. Stromquist, Albuquerque, N. M., $2.10; R. C. Clausen, Somers, Mont., $2; J. Keeley, Springfield, Vt., $1; Section Passaic County, N. J., $3; R. Coe, Cumberland, B. C., $1; Hungarian Federation, 100 emblem buttons; Section Humboldt County, Cal., $6.34; Minneapolis, Minn., $1.50; M. Bradley, Redlands, Cal., $1.20.

Cloth bound books, Socialist Party, Colorado, $7.45; A. Louwet, Kalamazoo, Mich., $4.70; F. Worster, Lawrence, Mass., $1.10 E. Gridley, Newburgh, N. Y., $2. Other orders were for Sue books, classical literature, etc.

The press is busy printing the I. W. W. Convention Report. Quite a number of advance orders have been received for that book. If you haven't ordered, send in order now. The number printed will be very largely determined by the number of advance orders received. Order now so as not to be sorry afterwards.

In making holiday presents, don't forget our book list.

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Orders for supplies must be accompanied by cash, Article XI, Section 17, of the constitution expressly forbidding the keeping of credit accounts. It should be noted that orders for organization supplies must be addressed to the undersigned and not, as is often the case, to the Labor News.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,

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THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

GERMAN CAPITALISM SCENTS DANGER IN RUSSIAN UPRISING—THE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE STRUGGLE IN AUSTRIA—SOCIALIST VICTORIES IN SPAIN—NOTES FROM ITALY AND SWEDEN.

GERMANY.

A German capitalist paper, the "Berliner Tageblatt," anent the Russian revolutionary uprising, says: "Russia, because of the revolutionary spasms by which its gigantic body is being shaken, has for some time to come been rendered unable to engage in international quarrels. * * * But all the more critical are the internal political effects radiated by the Russian revolution. One has but to point to Austria to see how strangely the suffrage question has there been set in motion by the Russian movement. And doubtlessly the German Social Democrats are now intently looking towards Russia. The general strike and street demonstrations would not be discussed with such ardor, had not Russia given the example of the efficacy of such violent measures. * * * If, however, the worst anticipations should be realized, if the Romanoff dynasty including Count Witte be washed away by the waves of the revolution, what next? Only an incorrigible optimist could expect that the new revolutionary wave, now rolling on from the east, should stop short at the German frontier. * * * We have but recently pointed out that the miserable tri-class-election-system should be done away with on the ground of political necessity. Is the Prussian as well as the Saxonian government to wait until they are forced to reform the suffrage by the indignation of the people? Is it not more prudent, is it not wiser, to prevent this contingency, and to carry through this needed reform while one is still at the helm?"

Another German capitalist paper, the "Dresdener Anzeiger," the organ of the Dresden city council, publishes a correspondence from Berlin under the caption "Storm Tokens!" dealing with the revolutionary movement in Russia and its reflex action upon Germany. It says in part: "All these symptoms mean little when taken singly; in their totality they signify the consciousness of tremendous power and the firm resolution to make that power serve the purposes of the proletariat. It is clear that our Social Democracy, because of the greater intelligence of its adherents, and because of its much firmer organization, which, as must be pointed out, has been revised in warlike fashion at Jena, is an entirely different antagonist from that of Russia. We do not for that reason consider it at all correct when it is so much emphasized—and with an ironical aside at that—that the Messrs. Bebel, Einger, Stadthagen, etc., are peaceful folks; when it comes to the point the German workingmen will lack neither courage nor leaders and 'Hahnemann' will take the lead as he always has taken the lead [an allusion to the revolutionary movement of 1848]. * * * We are not calling for repressive laws, but we must not close our eyes to the growth of the democratic movement in the entire world and to the discontent that is everywhere heaped up. Who, a year ago, would have believed possible such successes of the Russian Social Democracy? * * * Let us beware that the Bebel prophecy does not some day become a blood-red reality."

The miners of the Ruhr basin, growing more and more impatient under the concerted negligence of the authorities, have united in convention to discuss and adopt measures for defeating the new rules which it is wished to thrust upon them, which are, they say, "illegal, and adapted only to considerably lengthen the working-day." They have energetically risen against the "protection committees," or rather against the method of forming these committees. The miners describe the abuses which are still going on, and the cowardly spite of the employers toward the militant laborers. The latter, black-listed by the employers' association, see themselves everywhere denied work. In short, things have come to such an intolerable state that the miners of the Ruhr do not seem disposed to submit much longer.

Under the title "What Working Class Solidarity Can Accomplish," the "Vorwaerts" states that the sum of 545,194 marks was collected among the members of eight of the principal labor unions, for the benefit of the striking metal workers of the Essen district. To this should be added the sums sent by the smaller unions, which bring the total of the voluntary contributions to the neighborhood of ¾ of a million of marks. Moreover, several of these unions have doubled their membership.

AUSTRIA.

The struggle for universal suffrage continues. In most of the trades, the organized laborers purpose to stop work for the day on which the Reichsrath opens.

At Lemberg a monster meeting was held on November 17, followed by a demonstration in the streets. The affair passed off without the slightest trouble.

At Farnopol, three thousand assembled peasants declared themselves in favor of universal suffrage, and paraded the streets waving red banners, despite the police attempts to prevent the manifestation.

At Laibach, deputy Schussterschitz presented to the city Corporation a resolution in favor of the universal suffrage. The resolution, although bitterly fought by the section of the large landed proprietors, was nevertheless adopted by the Corporation.

At Eger, the local authorities attempted to suppress the publication of the Party's manifesto calling upon the working class of Austria to go on strike as a means of enforcing universal suffrage, but in vain, for, as the Socialist organ says: "The higher authorities have but the choice of publication WITH authorization, and publication WITHOUT authorization, and it would have been very indiscreet on their part not to have chosen the former." (From Paris "Le Socialiste," of November 25.)

SPAIN.

Of the five seats vacant in the municipal Council of Madrid, the Socialist party has won three. The following members were elected: Pablo Iglesias, with 930 votes; Francisco Caballero, with 877 votes, and Rafael Ormaechea, with 873 votes. This is the first Socialist majority in Madrid.

At Oviedo three Socialists were elected, one coming second with seventy-two votes less than the Conservative candidate, the other two coming first, with seventy-eight and seventy-four votes respectively, to the better of their Republican opponents. Up to now the Republicans have always been in the lead.

At Villada, in the department of Valencia, two Socialist candidates out of three were elected.

At Boadilla (Valencia), one Socialist was elected out of two.

At Valladolid, the Socialist nominee was defeated by four votes. From the newspapers it is learned that this defeat was the result of audacious frauds. The anarchists there have done their share in carrying on the campaign of villifying against the Socialist candidate.

At Eibar, the two Socialist candidates were defeated by 7 and 16 votes respectively. They console themselves with the knowledge that their campaign of propaganda has already yielded rich returns.

At Villadubla, (Valladolid) the three Socialist nominees were victorious over the bourgeois fusion ticket. The municipal Council there is composed of nine members. Hence as the Socialists already possessed two seats, they now have a majority.

At Bilbao, six Socialists were elected.

ITALY.

It is from this beautiful country from which in 1876, 108,000 starved proletarians exiled themselves, that again, in 1904, the army of 506,000 wage slaves fled to escape the feudo-capitalist exploitation, which is, like a cancer, corrupting the face of the European continent. Of these 506,000, a mere 129,000 returned after saving a few coppers in America or elsewhere; the others have found life more sweet out of the "sweetest of homelands," or rather, have become victims of the identical exploitation under a foreign master.

At Rome, the majority of the members of the City Council have handed in their resignations, as a protest against the expressed intention and the organized effort of the thirty members composing the Socialist section, to establish evening sessions, which would enable the workingmen members of the Council to take part in the deliberations of the body. In consequence, the municipal Council of Rome is dissolved; the new elections will determine whether the proletarian voters approve of the conduct of their representatives—which they will certainly do.

SWEDEN.

Despite the late agreement between employes and employers in the iron and metal industry, several of the workingmen are out of work. This is especially the fact in Stockholm, where about five hundred of the workingmen who took part in the late struggle, have not been re-employed. In several cases, clearly against the terms of agreement, the employers have refused to take back some of the workers and thereby showed discrimination. It is a fact even, that a few days after the agreement was signed the employers advertised for "non-union men."

This is new evidence strongly showing how "invaluable" arbitration agreements between capitalists and workingmen are—for the latter. And yet the Swedish Social Democratic papers say that this illegality on the part of the capitalists, does not justify any "illtgality" on the part of the workers.

The struggle in the building industry in Malmo, a city in the southern part of Sweden, is not settled yet. Count Tornerhjelm lately made a proposition to arbitrate that was rejected by the masons.

The strike growing out of the differences between the painters and their masters, in the same city, which has been waged since last April, was settled about the middle of last month. The workers demand for a ninehour day was granted and the wage was advanced 10 ore (2.7 cents) per hour.

A CALL FOR JAPAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

I herewith wish to bring to your earnest attention the fact of the suppression of the newspaper of our Japanese comrades, called "Chokugen" ("Straight Talk"), published in Tokio, and the imprisonment of nearly all the comrades employed on its staff.

We appeal to you, and through you to the Socialists of America at large, on behalf of our unfortunate Japanese comrades.

Funds for engaging counsel, as well as for the current propaganda, which will be given considerable impetus by this untoward incident, are urgently needed. May I ask, therefore, that you open subscription lists in The People for this worthy object, and that contributions be sent to Doctor T. Kato, No. 10 Kobikicho: 6 Chome: Kiobashiku: Tokio, Japan, who will account for all receipts individually, making acknowledgements of all contributions through the columns of the Berlin "Vorwaerts" and the several party papers published in England and America.

Local comrades are giving what they can afford, but it is desired to bring the needs of the movement in Japan to the attention of the body of workers of the world. Enclosed is a letter from Japan on the situation there.

Leopold Fleischman.

Tientsin, Nov. 2, 1905.

(Enclosure.)

Tokio, October 17, 1905.

Dear Comrade:

I must at first apologize to you about my neglect to write to you. The great disturbance in Tokio at the beginning of last month was a demonstration of the people against the goverenment. The apparent cause was the opposing spirit to the peace terms, the true cause (half unconscious) is the deep discontent of the people against the ruling class. It is said (and may be believed) that the great proprietors of the coal mines in Kinshin agitated the mob spirit for their own interests, for if the war continued it would enrich them enormously. But the naked truth is that the mob spirit was seeking a mouthpiece to burst out against the oppression of the ruling class. And it was considerably successful. The government should have realized that the power of the people cannot be wholly oppressed by the power of the police.

By the way, our paper, "Chokugen," was suspended and publication prevented under martial law. We are in great distress in pecuniary matters. So "Heimingba" has at last been dissolved! We have no club and no paper now.

But this is only a little stumble before the next great rising.

Yours fraternally,

T. Sakai.

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He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above.

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I. W. W. IN BUFFALO

ORGANIZES PROMISING MACHINISTS' LOCAL—OPEN DISCUSSION MEETINGS SNATCH WAGE WORKERS FROM MAW OF A. F. OF L.-DOM—THREE NAILS FORGED FOR COFFIN OR ORGANIZED SCABBERY.

Buffalo, N. Y., December 7.—Buffalo machinists, "monkey wrench," and otherwise, and Buffalo wage-earners generally—men and women, boys and girls—would do well to pay close attention to the work and progress of the local organizations of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Since the launching of this new and real working class union at the Chicago Convention last July its Buffalo members, organized as a recruiting local, were quietly but steadily adding to its strength and breaking ground for the setting up of different trades locals.

The first attention was given to the Department of Metal Workers, especially those employed in machine shops.

A meeting to prepare for the organization of a machinists' local I. W. W., was held last Monday at the meeting place of the Buffalo recruiting local—Schroff's International Hall, 249 Genesee, near Michigan street. It was better attended than many a pure and simple machinists' "mass meeting." After some introductory remarks of the president, Woznak, Jackson and Curtis made speeches setting forth the principles and reasons for the organization of the I. W. W., after which a rather lengthy, but instructive discussion took place. At the conclusion it was announced that a sufficient number of names were secured to ensure the launching of a successful machinists' local. It was then decided to form that organization at the next public meeting which will be held at that hall Monday evening, December 18.

If you, reader, are a worker in a machine shop in Buffalo, you owe it to yourself to go to that meeting to listen carefully to the arguments presented there in speeches and discussions and then do something you will have all reason to be proud of thereafter—add your name to the list of charter members of the first Buffalo machinists' local, I. W. W. There can certainly be no logical reason why a machine shop slave should not join that local. If you think there is such reason, you will be free, in fact, you are urged, to present it for discussion at that meeting. If you are not a machinist you are still welcome to attend that and other such public meetings of the recruiting local, which are held at that hall every alternate Monday.

There were three facts brought out, among others, during the discussion last Monday which deserve to be made known to a larger audience than the one present there, and to be filed away with the ever growing mass of facts which will be used as material for the indictment against the betrayers of the American wage slave class, when the "Day of Judgment" comes. They are valuable as additional concrete evidence of the soundness of two of the pillars upon which the I. W. W. structure rests. First, the contention that the leaders of pure and simple unions of the A. F. of L. stand between the working class and their emancipation, that no matter what "labor" feathers they may deck themselves with and what "labor" songs they may sing, they are de facto only stool pigeons of the capitalists, ever on the lookout in the interests of their masters, ever ready to do all in their power to keep the wage slaves disunited, to prevent them from gathering that, for their masters so dangerous, strength which lies in the unity and solidarity of the working class. And, secondly, that other contention that the rank and file even of the pure and simple unions are honest, that in spite of the efforts of the leaders to keep them meek and demoralized, their class instinct preserved the revolutionary spark and the spirit of solidarity alive among them and that they are not infrequently on the point of meeting, threatening to shoot and throw overboard their officers—the labor fakirs—and to rush to the rescue of their comrades engaged in battle with the enemy.

One fact was brought out by an old and evidently earnest and thoughtful worker present there. He stated that Martin F. Murphy, a notorious labor fakir in this neck of the woods, former district business agent of the Iron Molders' Union, and former President of the New York Sate Workingmen's Federation was once asked by a fellow unionman whether the molders would refuse to work with scabs if other employes of a foundry, outside of molders, should be on strike. "No," said Murphy, "we are for molders first, last and all the time and the troubles and fights of other crafts, don't concern us." * * * A true son of the reprobate A. F. of L. mother!

The other fact was reported by Hauk. Some years ago, before he was on to the beauties of pure and simpledom, he was an enthusiastic member of the International Association of Machinists. He was then employed in the shops of the New York Central Railroad Company. The employes of these shops formed a kind of general shop council, composed of representatives of all crafts—machinists, machinists' helpers, painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers, etc.—to protect the interests of all concerned. Even this instinctive and crude form of industrialism was sufficient to alarm the masters. They "saw" James O'Connell, general president of the I. A. of M. He came to Buffalo, summoned leading members of the union employed in that shop, and ordered them to pull out of that shop council. "What have we machinists got to do with machinists' helpers, blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers, etc. We machinists should stick to machinists and leave those other fellows alone. Otherwise we will not be able to secure the attention of the company to our grievances and to get them to agree to such good contracts!" Such was his argument and his command; it was obeyed and now the machinists in that shop and other crafts are in amore demoralized condition than they ever were.

Another worthy son of the worthy mother!

The third fact was reported by Jackson. The compositors of the job printing houses in Buffalo, Chicago and many other large and small cities are now on strike for the eight hour and closed shop. The strike runs along on its usual scheduled craft suicidal lines—the job printers are out, shivering on the streets, the newspaper printers remain cosily in the shops and while with one hand they "hand out" to their striking brothers a few dimes from their wages, they set up with the other hand want ads for scabs to break their strike. The pressmen, press feeders, bindery girls, etc., in the struck shops are, of course, kept at work by their respective "union leaders," printing the productions of whatever scabs the employers could secure. Meanwhile the employers struck against kept comfortable by the support—moral, financial and otherwise—of their association, and, in fact, of the entire capitalist class, are "sawing wood and saying nothing." They know the inevitable outcome of these craft strikes. They know that the general in command of their enemy's forces, the printers' arch fakir, Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, will be their Santa Claus this year and will put the defeated strikers and the open shop into their Christmas stockings. One could indeed say "It's to laugh" if the situation did not appear so pathetic, at least at the striking compositors' end of it. Their prospects are indeed gloomy, but suddenly, like a flash, cheering news comes from Cleveland—the pressmen, book binders and press feeders there, disgusted with the part of involuntary scabs and assistants in the defeat of striking compositors, they are made to play by their leaders, have raised a voice of protest and have issued circulars to their fellow-craftsmen of other cities, showing up the disgraceful part they are playing in the printers' strike and appealing to them to assist in putting an end to such proceedings. The future will show whether this redeeming feature in the printers' tragedy will grow into a full-fledged "mutiny" or whether the union fakirs will succeed in nipping it in the bud by cajoling or disciplining the malcontents of the rank and file and having thus caught the lightning that threatened to strike their masters will again lead it into ground.

Whatever the outcome for the present, facts like these—and they are cropping up more and more frequently—serve to remove what doubt there may still linger in the minds of some workers as to whether the I. W. W. and the S. L. P. are justified in insisting that the capitalist body-guard—the Gomperses, the Mitchells, the Murphys, the O'Connells—must be mowed down before the capitalist class itself can be made to surrender and the Socialist Republic reared. These facts are so many nails for the coffin of organized scabbery. B. Reinstein.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, ATTENTION.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will hold an agitation meeting Sunday, December 17, at 3 p. m., at its hall, 356 Ontario street, top floor (German American Bank Building). Subject for discussion will be: "Political Reforms and the Working Class." Every member should be present and all friends and sympathizers are cordially invited to attend.

SHOULD YOU PASS THROUGH NEW MEXICO.

All I. W. W. and S. L. P. members passing through Albuquerque, are asked to communicate with or call upon the undersigned in the interest of the before-mentioned organizations. Write me, General Delivery, or call, between seven and nine o'clock, any evening, at 522 Marquette street, room 2, upstairs.

J. A. Stromquist.

History of a Proletarian ...Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Revolutions are not made by laws.
—MARX.

SPLINTERED LIES THE "BIG STICK."

President Roosevelt's this year's annual message to Congress presents a marked contrast with that of last year. Last year the President waded into the Labor Question with his accustomed bumptiousness. He was confident that it needed but to be strenuously grappled with by him in order to be solved. Labor led last year. This year Labor has shrunk almost out of sight. The President drops it like a hot potato. Last year, for instance, Congress was informed by the President that the factory laws, especially in so far as they concerned child labor, required national legislation seeing that the best legislation on the subject in any one State was easily nullified by bad legislation in another State. This year the President holds on the identical question the opinion that the whole matter falls within the province of the States and outside of the province of the federal government. The President is candid about it. He drops the question because he finds it too "formidable," and he limits himself, or limits the activity of Congress upon the Labor Question to playground and back-alley legislation in the District of Columbia. The "Big Stick" lies splintered at the feet of the "formidable" Labor Movement.

We must admit that all this is a disappointment. Not that we expected any good to come from above. That is impossible. The "formidable" Labor Question must and will be solved from below. But we did expect more of a heroic and less of a clownish finale to the President's strenuous start of last year. The picture now cut by the President in his annual message is that of a silly fireman who, starting with a penny squirt to put out a "formidable" conflagration on the ground floor of a skyscraper, is driven away by the smoke and the heat, and entertains himself with the effort to prop up the crumbling roof above. The "formidable" conflagration of the Labor Question on the ground floor of society will hardly be mended by tinkerings on railroad rates, trust publicity, or anti-corrupt practices in elections. As well might the Czar's Establishment expect, by means of pious ukases against some of the most rowdyish manifestations of his political and economic family, to escape being consumed by the formidable conflagration that is licking and gnawing at the very foundation of Czarism, as for Czar Capital in America to escape overthrow by means of "reform at the top."

Who would have expected such heroics from the "Hero of San Juan Hill"? Or are the latter heroics exactly of a piece with the former?

IS IT TO BE?

We call special attention to the item from Germany under the caption "Movement Abroad," published elsewhere in this issue. We know of no more significant symptom in the long list of frequent symptoms, that have been crowding upon one another's heels during the last twelve months and have been thrilling the heart of mankind, than the two passages there quoted from two leading German capitalist papers.

The possibility of the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty, including Witte, which would mean infinitely more than the mere establishment of a bourgeois government, is there discussed, not as a remote but as an imminent contingency; the circumstance that such a revolution will leap over the Russian frontier into Germany and roll westward is there considered with all the trepidation that may be expected to agitate the minds of the beneficiaries of the present order of disorder and spoliation; finally, the recognition of the extra-parliamentary power of Organized Labor, revolutionarily directed;—these are utterances of an importance that is excelled by no event of the many important ones that have been recently occurring the world over.

Is it to be?

The theory hitherto has been that the Social Revolution would break out first in the most capitalistically developed Nations, and then pull up the others. Was there a flaw in this theory? Are facts about to be produced to reverse the theory, and show that the impulse is to come from the opposite direction?

Is it to be?

At any rate the start has been given. The "White Man's Burden" was suddenly assumed by the Yellow Man of Nipon. "Backward" Japan in the Far East gave a kick Westward; that set Russia agoing. Is Russia, in turn, to transmit the kick further West, and each successive nation to pass it on further and further West, successively rising to their feet and successively stamping out their special varieties of Czarism?

Is it to be?

Whether it is to be or not, the duty presses to break through and overthrow the barrier of Civic Federation bogus Unionism that is keeping the Working Class of America divided, disrupted, dislocated, and its mutilated body lashed to the chariot-wheels of Czar Capital; to reach and organize the Working Class of the land in the Industrial Workers of the World;—and to get ready, either to give the correct impulse Eastward, or to utilize and not to muff the impulse that may soon be traveling Westward. In either event, the Working Class of America must be up and doing.

THE USES OF CAPITALISM.

The capitalist world stands with open-mouthed astonishment at the tidings from Russia. Such is their astonishment that it actually dulls and deadens their terror. Russia, that country whose own leading men, Witte among them, pronounced utterly unfit for aught but despotic government, that Russia is displaying a degree of aspiration and of organization that seems marvelous. The wonderment of the capitalist world is essentially of a piece with the wonderment of the Indian at the sound and effect of firearms. So does the capitalist world look at present Russian affairs as uncanny. If the Indian had known anything about mechanics and chemistry he would have wondered less; if the capitalist world were not trained in the ignorance of the laws that underlie its own system it would not now be taken by surprise.

It is Capitalism that recruits the battalions for Revolution, and gives these their first drilling lessons. Centuries untold might have rolled over the heads of the Russian mujik on his fields, and he would have remained what the Wittes thought he still was. But Capitalism stepped in. Rafts of mujiks were thrown into the cities, and thence into the factories. Capitalist exploitation quickened the latent sense of solidarity and by its very cruelty rived the clouds of despair and awoke aspirations that never otherwise could have warmed the heart. The field being plowed it greedily absorbed the Socialist seed. In short, the mujik was transformed in the factory. From being hardly distinguishable from the cattle that he had driven or pastured on the fields, he evolved into a carrier of the gospel of Labor's redemption. Such transformations never are limited to the transformed objects. The bond of kinship was not broken by city life and suffering. Through it proletarian thought reached and leavened the mujik on the field. The impulse imparted in the city factories gradually thrilled the whole land. The result is what is now seen. Nothing uncanny about it—nor wondrous, except wondrous beautiful.

The inevitable chain of social cause and effect compelled Russian Feudalism to shelter Capitalism; in its turn Capitalism prepared the ground for Revolution. Well may the sage's words be paraphrased:

Sweet are the uses of Capitalism,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

VELVETY WORDS.

The Draper Company of Hopdale, Mass., a manufacturing firm of cotton machinery, is out with a flaming advertisement to induce cotton mills to invest in its goods. One of the arguments used in the advertisement is: "Our automatic looms have already released 10,000 operatives." This one sentence illumines the capitalist field. It is a stroke of genius by which the Draper Company places itself under the lime-light and simultaneously draws the mill owners within the illumined circle of capitalist hypocricy, both "religious" and "patriotic."

The more effective the machine is, the less should be the toil of man. If a machine enables 10,000 operatives to produce in ten hours as much, if not more, than 20,000 operatives could produce in the same time, the rational expectation should be that thenceforth the 20,000 operatives would need to work only half the time, five hours, and still be better off—at least better off in the amount of wealth that they would enjoy as the product of their toil, and better off in the number of hours that they would be free in which to recuperate and expand their intellectual and spiritual capacities. Such would be the rational expectation. The rational expectation is predicated upon the people's ownership of the improved machinery, which means Socialism. The existing social system, however, is that of Capitalism. As a consequence, the result of improved machinery is, as the Draper Company admits, not shorter hours of work, but the wholesale throwing of operatives idle upon the street, there to starve and thereby to drag down the wellbeing of the whole Working Class. We say: "As the Draper Company admits." This is not quite accurate. Frankness, truthfulness, boldness—these are not qualities that find lodgment in the capitalist's bones. The Draper Company makes the admission clearly enough to the mill owners. One can almost see the Draper Company winking its left eye to the cotton manufacturers as it points out to them the prospect of reducing their pay-rolls. Nevertheless, the Draper Company, knowing the impurity of the soul of its fellow capitalists, simultaneously winks its right eye, and wraps itself and them in the hypocritical mantle of religion and patriotism. It would be a shock to the religious sentiment bluntly to admit that the privately owned and capitalistically operated Draper Company looms are intended to thrust thousands upon thousands of operatives into starvation; and what would become of the firm's pretenses to patriotism if it pointedly claimed as the particular beauty-spot of its scheme that it would pauperize the toiling masses at the expense of the idling few? That would never do. And so, instead of saying point blank that its looms would throw thousands of operatives out of work, the Draper Company hypocritically declares that its looms will "release" Labor!

Commenting upon this term, even the Boston "Herald" appropriately observes that "to have a man turned out of a job is no doubt to 'release' him, just as death is said to be a release." The "Herald," however, being a free trade capitalist paper, does not care to push the protectionist capitalist Draper Company too hard. It might otherwise have proceeded to show that the term "release" applied to the Working Class is one in a long list of sweet, religious and patriotic velvety terms with which free trade and protectionist capitalists alike conceal their claws.

"Released," or "free" Labor means out-lawed Labor.

THE JUDGE IS RIGHT.

The New York "Evening Post" has started a controversy with the Pennsylvania Judge Elbert Henry Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the Steel Corporation, on the subject of William Ellis Corey, the president of the aforenamed corporation. Mr. Corey having dropped his wife for an actress, and the wife having thereupon begun divorce proceedings, some capitalist moralists set up the claim that Mr. Corey should vacate the office of president. That being the issue, Judge Gary declared, "I see no reason why one should think Mr. Corey will or ought to tender his resignation as president." With this declaration the "Evening Post" joins issue. This moralist argues, "the private life of a merchant may be as lax as his conscience will allow, because he is answerable only to himself. But a man who takes a position of trust—from a minor clerkship in a bank to the presidency of the Steel Corporation—has deliberately assumed assumed obligations no only to keep his fingers out of the till, but to carry himself so upright in all his ways that no man can suspect his fidelity. He cannot do as he likes with his own money, if he likes to affront the moral sense of the community." The Judge is right; the "Evening Post" is all twisted.

The pedestal upon which the capitalist, be he merchant or manufacturer, takes his stand and poses is that he fills a public function, aye, a ministry. Indeed, his stand is that he is the latest and final anointed of the Lord. What is more to the point, around that pedestal stand politicians, professors, pulpiteers and press, the "Evening Post" conspicuous among the lot, clouding the pedestal with their incense. The ministry, or steward, function of the capitalist may be a capitalist "joker," one of their "legal fictions." But blowing hot and cold upon the subject will not do. The whole capitalist class either fills a stewardship, or it does not. The "legal fiction" that he does is a mystification necessary to the stability of capitalist's rule. The whole capitalist class—not the functionaries only whom the "Evening Post" singles out—comes within the ministry or stewardship halo. It is a case of whole hog or none. Either the whole capitalist class must pretend that, in the sanctity of their ministerial function they are stewards for the working class, or the pretense must be dropped altogether, and all, not some of them, must be recognized as stewards for themselves.

Judge Gary is wise in his generation. His opinion is planted upon the above obvious reasoning; and he wisely concludes that the slightest hole bored through a mystification is dangerous. The mystification of the capitalist's sacred stewardship implies also the immaculateness of his morals. Consequently "there is no reason," in capitalism, why Mr. Corey should step down. The "Evening Post" is a bungling devil's advocate. The season is ticklish for monkeying with the mystifications that capitalist felony and lewdness must needs wrap themselves in.

Science In Cap and Bells.

The capitalist class of Vancouver, B. C., have cause to rub their hands with glee. Capitalist economics and sociology are poisonous enough, God knows; but the worst possible thing is the false pretense of Socialist economics and sociology. Whether the pretense is intentionally or unintentionally false, makes no difference. Stupid love works as much injury as deliberate hatred. It matters not whether the "Western Clarion" means to befuddle the workers of its vicinity or not, certain is the conclusion that its idiotic editorial utterances—given, as they are, as though they were choice chunks of wisdom snatched by the "Western Clarion's" Moses amidst thunder and lightning from the top of the Sinai of Marx—can not choose but cripple for life the intellect of the unwary who imbibes them. One of these latest choice chunks of economic and sociologic idiocy, ladeled out as Marxism, is the editorial article that the "Western Clarion" perpetuates on the 18th of last month against Unionism.

The groundwork of the argument is a travesty of the Marxian law of exchange value, applied to the merchandise labor-power. In the chapter on Relative Surplus Value, in Marx's "Capital", the fact is expressly stated that one of the methods that the capitalist adopts with the view of increasing his surplus value is to lower the wages of the laborer below the value of his labor-power, and that this method PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART IN ACTUAL PRACTICE. The consideration of this method, it is there also expressly stated, is temporarily left aside. Later on, in the course of the work, this method of lowering the wages of the laborer below the exchange value of his labor-power, is taken up by Marx in all its ramifications and shown, indeed, to "play an important part in actual practice". Of all this the uncommonly self-satisfied wiseacre Editor of the "Western Clarion" knows nothing, and seems to care less. True to the principle that a little knowledge puffeth up, he prances around with the Marxian abstract law of exchange value and he "reasons"—commodities exchange in the market according to their exchange value: occasionally there are perturbations in this law: such perturbations are at the most but temporary: eventually exchange, "like water, finds its level": therefore (sic.), whatever the incidental disturbances in the labor-market, they are only temporary, the commodity labor-power "will refuse to exchange for any considerable length of time except upon a correct basis", the basis of its exchange value!!! Daily experience tells a different tale: to palm off such fustian as Marxism is positively grotesque.

The commodity cloth and the commodity labor-power fare, as Marx puts it, "in actual practice" materially different. With cloth a large supply is an indication of less social labor required for its reproduction, and, inversely, a small supply is an indication of increased social labor required. Consequently, however the money price of cloth may fluctuate in the market, owing to temporary perturbing causes, the money price and the exchange value of the cloth will in the long run coincide: the determining factor in the money price will be the exchange value, unaffected by the supply, the supply being, as shown above, nothing but a reflex of the exchange value of the cloth. The commodity cloth, accordingly, will, indeed, "refuse to exchange for any considerable length of time except upon a correct basis"—value for value. How, however, stand things in actual practice with the merchandise labor-power? Is, with labor-power, the increase or decrease of its supply a reflex of its exchange value? By no means, and eloquent is Marx upon the subject. With labor-power, as with cloth, the exchange value depends upon the identical factors, but with labor-power, differently from cloth, the source of increase or decrease in the supply is different. It is not a decreased or increased quantity of social labor, embodied in the laborer's necessaries of life, that raises or lowers the supply of labor-power. The supply of labor-power in the market is affected by causes of different category—to-day the principal cause is the displacement of labor and the expropriation of the middle class by improved machinery and methods of production. These are not transitory, they have become continuous forces. Consequently, with labor-power, the perturbing cause is not a casual, it is an abiding pressure. When bourgeois economists account for the price of cloth by "supply and demand" they but betray the superficial nature of their science. With cloth, as with all other commodities, labor-power excepted, "supply" and "value" hang together, the former, however, depending upon the latter. With labor-power, "supply" and "value" are independent features. The perturbing cause of an ever rising supply operating permanently upon the exchange value of the merchandise labor-power, the money price thereof, which is the wages that the workingman receives, is permanently lowered; that money price can no longer coincide with the exchange value of the merchandise labor-power; the exchange value of that exceptional commodity can not, "like water, find its level"; that exceptional commodity can not "refuse to exchange for any considerable length of time except upon a correct basis"—value for value; that exceptional commodity is compelled to exchange upon an entirely different basis, the basis of distress. What happens exceptionally with other commodities is, in "actual practice", to use Marx's words, the imperative rule with labor-power. Of this radical difference, which arises from the respective sources of all commodities, labor-power excepted, on the one side, and the commodity labor-power, on the other, the flippant philosopher of the "Western Clarion" has no inkling, and the shallowness of his Marxism disables him from appreciating the weighty sociologic phenomena pointed out by Marx as the consequence of the difference and throws him heels over head into his next "scientific" balderdash.

With the assinine economic theory that the commodity labor-power exchanges value for value as its foundation, the "scientific" "Western Clarion" raises a sociologic structure to match. According to that luminary the struggle of the Working Class against the Capitalist Class is "the attempt of workmen to compel the exchange of their commodity labor-power for more than its actual cost in labor time"!!! If the workman is attempting to secure a wage larger than the cost in labor time of this commodity labor-power, it must follow that he is now receiving a wage equal to the cost in labor time of his commodity labor-power. There would be no Labor Question to-day, and the "Western Clarion" could not have sprung up like a weed, drawing nutriment from that soil, if that were the case. Whether the money price, that a workman receives for his commodity labor-power, be a dollar or a nickel, it would be all one to him, provided that dollar or nickel represented the exchange value of his necessaries of life, that is, the exchange value of his commodity labor-power. If the exchange value of his necessaries of life, that is, his labor-power, rose and his price, that is wages, kept step with the rise, he would be no better off; neither would he be the worse off if his price went down correspondingly with a declining exchange value of his necessaries of life. In either case, true or obedient to the law of the "vis inertiae", which rules animate as well as inanimate nature, he would rest satisfied. The capitalist might, by the aid of improved methods of production, raise his relative surplus value mountain-high and revel in proportional luxury, while the workman remained where he was, and yet nothing would be doing. The sight of affluence, not enjoyed by himself, might kindle envy in the workman's breast, it might even prompt to theft as a result—but envy never was and never could be the goad to a great historic Movement. That goad, in the instance of the proletrian uprising of our days is a DECLINING STANDARD OF WELLBEING. Sociologic theory points to a declining standard of wellbeing among the proletariat of the land; statistical economics substantiate the theory. The modern class struggle, which manifests itself in strikes, is not an attempt on the part of the workman to receive more than the exchange value of his merchandise labor power; it is the attempt to resist the persistent pressure of the capitalists to make deeper and ever deeper inroads into the exchange value of his labor-power. The organized and the unorganized effort of the Working Class is, at first, the blind one of seeking to play at capitalists with their own commodity labor-power, ignorant of the fact that such a posture is disastrous to themselves: such a posture presumes the acceptance of the economic laws of capitalism: the law of exchange value, together with its corollary the law of wages and the law of supply and demand that flows therefrom and "demoralizes" the labor market, marks the wage-slave Ichabod. Later, when better schooled by experience, the effort of the Working Class is to emancipate themselves from the yoke of wage slavery. All the same, whether still blind, or when enlightened, that which goads the workman to action is not a hankering after prices above, but the necessity to keep the price of his labor-power from sinking ever deeper below par. This important cluster of facts, so essential to the understanding of Morgan-Marxian sociology, and to the grasping of the momentous issues of the day, can not choose but be, as it is, a sealed book to the "scientific" bat who imagines that the laborer receives to-day the full exchange value of his labor-power.

Finally, the "Western Clarion" caps the climax saying: "An understanding of the general proposition affords a sufficient groundwork upon which to base his [the workman's] action in the struggle for his emancipation". This is a summary of its previous "scientific" reasoning with something more added for good measure. It is the repetition of the economic assininity that, because labor-power is a commodity, and because cloth refuses in the long run to exchange otherwise than value for value, therefore labor-power also indulges in the refusal; and it is a repetition of the equally assinine sociology that the struggle of Labor in strikes is for wages above the value of labor-power. Upon this double-compound of intellectual hash the complicated filigree is fittingly added that such "knowledge" is ample for "action", and that "these are days for action"—not for "scientific hairsplitting", such "hairsplitting" being Unionism, the opposite of Unionism being "action"!!

It is clear, though to make any definite or precise statement is not in keeping with the "Western Clarion's" style of "action", that what it means is that the electric force of the Revolution must, in order to be effective, be collected in a political organization only—that, in the paper's opinion, is "action", Unionism is—well, anything but "action".

The Socialist political organization is no organization for "action", excellent though it is for propaganda. There is no political organization, and never was, that comprises more than an infinitesimal portion of its followers at the polls. Nor can any political body be imagined in which even a bare major fraction of such followers is within the organization. This circumstance is a feature of political bodies. This feature works no harm in bourgeois political Movements, whether for reform or otherwise. It works no harm because the power to enforce the political fiat is there in advance and in force. Consequently, the "action" required to enforce bourgeois politics never is wanting when bourgeois political bodies triumph. It is otherwise with the politics of the Revolution. Its power for action has first to be created. Seeing that such power does not, and can not lie within the political organization, the power has to be gathered outside of it. The requisite power outside of capitalist or bourgeois political bodies is the economic organization of the capitalist class: the requisite power outside of Labor's political body can be none other than the economic organization of the Working Class—the Union. Action, the action that tells, the action that will shatter the despotism of Czar Capital—that action, the Industrial Workers of the World holds and has proved must and can be the feat only of that economic body of the Working Class which gathers, and drills, and organizes, and focuses to a purpose the latent electricity of the Revolution. The "action" that the "Western Clarion" looks to is the "action" of parliamentarism, the action of a trifling fraction of the people organized in a political body, and led by a still frailer body of elected politicians. In short, it is the "action" that one might expect from a gun charged with powder and no balls—noise and nothing more. Where, except under the cap-and-bells, could hope in such scatterbrained "action" find lodgment?

Next to pure and simple Unionism, the science in cap and bells on which the "Western Clarion" rears its pure and simple political Socialism must be dearest to the capitalist heart.

Max Hayes, appropriately referred to by those who know him best as "she," is fast coming to the end of her tether. Bounced by the Socialist Labor Party as a slimy intriguer, a cocksure ignoramus and sneaking fakir, she is now repudiated by her own ilk. Mitchell's "United Mine Workers' Journal" of last November 30 refers to the gentleman as "one who loves to describe himself as a 'prominent labor leader,'" and it proceeds to say: "Hayes is a walking reservoir of vanity, whose self-conceit amounts to personal idolatry, who is a pimple on the little finger of organized labor, and the quicker the lancet is applied to the pustule the quicker it will heal." Not satisfied with that the "Journal" quotes the following dialogue on Max: "Max Hayes has made an ass of himself," said one. "Not so," replied another, "Nature did the work." When it is considered that Max and Mitchell are cheek-by-jowl in the denunciation of the Industrial Workers of the World, this family outburst of truthfulness is of more than passing interest.

"He who runs" may read a tell-tale adv. in the "Evening Telegram." According to it positions can be secured by good looking young people through the use of a certain hair preserver. Most likely the latter is a fake; but its sale is an eloquent reflection of the fact that in these days of intensified labor and the early demise of the working class, youthful appearances count for much in the struggle for existence. Without an actual demand there would be no sale for or advertisement of, such preparations.

The worst thing that the publisher of "Fads and Fancies" did was to expose the vanities of "our" great men, and thereby subject them to the contempt of the plebeians. That was the most unkindest cut of all.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have discovered a flaw in Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—I am all ears; let me hear it.

B. J.—Does not Socialist philosophy teach that the machine does away with skill?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Where no machine is used and the worker himself manages his tools he must be equipped with skill, experience, a practical hand and eye, and often with physical strength—Is it not so?

U. S.—Exactly.

B. J.—The moment a machine is introduced into his trade it does away some extent with all these qualities, skill, experience, practical hand, eye, etc.

U. S.—Most assuredly.

B. J.—And the more the machine is perfected the more it does away with all these qualities?

U. S.—Certainly.

B. J.—And as this process goes on we may look to the time when all those qualities may be essentially unnecessary, the pressing of a button being able to produce all that is wanted?

U. S.—You got it straight.

B. J.—This being thus, I find this flaw of Socialist teachings—

U. S.—(Puts both hands to his ears).

B. J.—Socialism claims that labor produces all wealth; that the increased wealth produced by machinery is not given to labor, and that labor should have it all. Now, then, in view of the fact that labor does less and less work, exerts less and less skill, needs less and less vigor, experience, and so forth, I claim that Socialism is wrong to want that all the benefits of increased wealth brought on by machinery should fall to labor. What have you to say against that?

U. S. (taking down his hands)—Now, stand firm, because I am going to throw you—that is, your argument, heels over head.

B. J. spreads out his legs and braces himself up.

U. S.—What produces the machine?

B. J.—Why-er-hem.

U. S.—Labor—intellectual labor. With here and there an exception, all the inventors, from Watts and Eli Whitney down, have died poor. Their invention was stolen by the capitalist class. You know that?

B. J.—Yes, that's true.

U. S.—Again. Granted that skill, etc., is more and more absorbed into the machine and rendered unnecessary in the workingman; still, whatever skill, experienced or labor is yet left nece is exercised by whom—the worker o capitalist?

B. J.—The worker.

U. S.—The worker may exercise le skill, b... the capitalist exercises none whatever; the same as before, he is an remains an idler.

B. J.—Hem, yes.

U. S.—Who is entitled to the wealth that comes out of the machine—the idler, i. e., the capitalist, or he who does whatever work is needed to produce?

B. J.—The worker—hem—of course.

U. S.—You begin to look smashed. Now, to the last point. Suppose machinery has been so perfected that all the wealth one can want can be produced by the touching of buttons and that the idle, lazy, Seely-dinner-giving capitalists would be willing to do that much work, would it follow from that the class which produced the machine does not own it?—it having been stolen from it by capitalists, should starve because its work has become wholly superfluous, and that the class that did not produce the machine should enjoy it because it holds that stolen property?

B. J.—That were wrong, indeed.

U. S.—Socialism maintains that the class that does the work should enjoy the fruits. It also maintains that if that class is kept down to a minimum of wealth the result would be the inhuma one of exterminating it.

B. J.—I begin to see.

U. S.—So, there, if you want to be sistent and deny to the worker the crease of wealth because of the din ished skill he needs, you must also de that increase and all wealth to the c italists, who exercise no skill or prod tive work whatever.

B. J.—I yield! I am overthrown.

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

BROTHER CAPITAL AND SISTER LABOR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A Democratic judge in this city has just handed down another decision illustrating how the theory of the Civic Federotionists and their labor fakir lieutenants, that "the interests of capital and labor are identical," works out in actual practice. The facts in the case are about as follows:

Last spring the Ox Breeches Manufacturing Company, employing about 200 young women and girls and a small number of men, posted a notice announcing a cut of ten per cent. in the wages of its employes and an increase of one hour per day in their hours of work. Well, strange as it may appear to the pure and simple followers of the such eminent labor leaders as S. Gompers, J. Mitchell, Rev. Schaffer, W. D. Mahon, and their kind, the young women struck!

In the first instance the girls had been coerced into joining the pure and simple union in order to get work in the company's establishment. The Ox Breeches Manufacturing Company had been led to believe that the use of the fakirs' label would enable them to largely increase their trade. That was about two years ago. And the company had had time to satisfactorily determine the benefits to be derived from the use of the label, and after a year's trial, in spite of all the boosting of their Ox Breeches the fakirs and their dupes were able to do, they decided to discard the use of the label entirely, at the same time increasing the hours of work one hour per day, and cutting the wages ten per cent.

And the girls struck.

The usual mode of conducting pure and simple strikes was adopted. Pickets were posted about the shops. Committees were appointed to visit the various local unions and solicit help, and entertainments were given to raise funds to support the strike.

John Young, President of the Barbers' Union, president of the Louisville Federation of Labor, secretary of the Kentucky Federation of Labor, and faithful worker for the local Democratic political machine, and Mr. Joseph Bradburn, president of the Bookbinders' Union, editor of the "Journal of Labor," and faithful henchman of the Republican and Fusion forces, both took a hand in the management and direction of the strike.

After holding out for nearly three months the girls were at last obliged to yield. And here comes the interesting feature of the strike. Of course, after the formal declaration of the strike, this being "a free country," the young women were not obliged to work for the Ox Breeches Manufacturing Company; they could work elsewhere. So they visited other shops in search of work, but discovered to their chagrin and sorrow that, in spite of the fact that "this is a free country and every one can get work if they want it," there was no employment in the other shops for them. THEY WERE BLACKLISTED.

Brother Capital had put Sister Labor on the blacklist! And yet their interests are the same!

Well, the striking and blacklisted young women under the wise leadership of the aforesaid labor fakirs, John Young and Joe Bradburn, brought suit in the Magistrate's Court before Squire John M. Adams against the Ox Breeches Manufacturing Company for damages in the sum of $100 each and $20 additional in wages.

The trial lasted several days and after learning all the evidence and giving it careful consideration of a Solomon the Squire decided FOR THE PLAINTIFFS in sixty-eight of the 100 cases brought before him, dismissing the other thirty-two.

Now, who will hereafter say the working class cannot get justice in a capitalist court! Who is there still bold enough to assert that capitalist courts always decide cases in favor of capital and against labor!

But wait, The case is not ended yet.

This Squire, John M. Adams, was the nominee of the local Democratic machine for County Assessor, and his decision in favor of the blacklisted working girls was rendered BEFORE the election, and it gave him an opportunity to pose as the "true friend of labor" before the election while it was an easy matter for the Ox Breeches people to see through the Squire's decision BEFORE ELECTION and secure a reversal of it AFTER THE ELECTION.

Yesterday, November 29, the case of the blacklisted working girls vs the Ox Breeches Company was called in the County Court on appeal by the latter from the decision of Squire John M. Adams, in favor of the girls. Judge James P. Gregory presided, and while the Squire had listened, as a "wise and just judge" should do, to the evidence from both sides, the learned Gregory did not deem it at all necessary to hear the evidence of the defendants.

Judge James P. Gregory knew his business, knew who put him on the judge's bench, knew the power of the employers, knew the weakness of the blacklisted young women, knew perfectly well that there was a conspiracy among the employers of this Christian and Godly city to starve these young women into submission to their employers, knew that these blacklisted girls were powerless to revenge themselves either upon him or the Employers' Association, and he rendered his decision accordingly.

The cases of the plaintiffs were promptly dismissed. Brother Capital did not have to pay Sister Labor one cent for putting Sister Labor on the blacklist and starving her into submission.

Many things of interest are taking place in the labor movement of Louisville, and this is one of them.

Jas. H. Arnold.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 30.

CHANGING THE ATMOSPHERE IN BRIDGEPORT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Having from the ballot obtained 24 names of Socialist party members and found their addresses, I sent each a copy of the Weekly People containing De Leon's "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World." Shortly after I followed it up with the 24 Daily People containing DeLeon's and Debs' speeches at the Chicago Convention. When I thought they had digested that I sent to each a copy of Debs' article, "The Coming Labor Union" in Miners' Magazine, also I. W. W. leaflets in English and German.

It might be worth the while for Comrades to try to reach the Socialists in the S. P. this way. What the result will be I cannot state yet, but one thing is certain the atmosphere is not so chilly in Bridgeport as it used to be; so let somebody try it.

Fraternally,
Jul Johnson.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 28.

STRAY LIGHTS FROM CHICAGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Who said that the "Socialist" party is not making progress? Since they commenced getting so many votes, they lost about a half dozen or more weekly publications and two publishing houses, the Comrade Publishing Company, that started with so much noise, leading the slump. If the "Socialist" party makes such gains in the next four years they will have the sixteen Hearst papers as their party press.

I made a special visit to the different departments of the I. W. W. headquarters to-day. I find the transportation department is growing nicely. Brother Hall, secretary of this department, in answer to the question as to where the department was getting its main support from just now, said, "From the East mainly, New York leading her sister states; California is gathering her old members of the U. B. R. E. who dropped out since the last strike we had."

At the Metal and Machinery Department they report that they are growing considerably all over the country. But they also say that the greatest activity is in the East. Here in Chicago this department made quite a gain, as a result of the recent Debs meetings. The old A. R. U. "union smashers" are coming into the I. W. W. at a good gait.

I wonder why it is that the East is so active for the I. W. W.? Is it because the Socialist party is so "strong" there? I would like some Socialist party man to answer. Why don't the I. W. W. grow in this city as it does in New York? Here the Socialist Labor Party is weak and the work for the I. W. W. is slow. I ask the Socialist party men, why is this thus?

Cigarmakers' Local Union 158, I. W. W., at its last meeing last night decided to hold three mass meetings at Pritiken's Hall, corner Maxwell and Halsted streets, as follows: Friday, December 8, 8 p. m. Speaker, Wm. E. Trautmann; Friday, December 15, same time, speaker, L. Forberg; Friday, December 22, as before, speaker, either Simons or Fuller.

J. Billow.

Chicago, December 2.

AN AILMENT AND ITS ANTIDOTE.

To the Daily adn Weekly People:—I presume it will interest you to know the development in the labor movement in this section. Briefly stated, a mixed local of the I. W. W. has finally been launched in Springfield, Vt. The membership is twenty-one. Several preliminary meetings were held prior to organizing. The local holds agitation meetings each Sunday. Interest is deepening and the prospect for a steady increase of membership is good.

I cannot quite understand why the subscriptions to the Weekly People are not coming in faster since the launching of the I. W. W. I secured six subs in fifteen minutes after last Sunday's meeting adjourned. I believe I can get as many more at next meeting. The members realize as soon as their attention is directed to the matter that the Weekly People is the only medium through which they can keep posted on the affairs of the I. W. W. and being much interested in this organization, naturally they subscribe.

I find that those who have been thoroughly hammered upon the importance and necessity of getting into the I. W. W. (after the character and scope of this organization has been explained to them and contrasted with the pure and simple fakir-led unions) admit that this is the right move to make. I find that through apathy, largely the result of lack of understanding on this matter, that many of them cannot be materialized at a meeting although they may have promised repeatedly to be on hand. I have discovered that in such cases, after an explanation to them of their ailment and an explanation of the powers of the Weekly People as an antidote, that quiet a large percentage will try that remedy. This treatment has been accepted by six of them, making in all twelve subs. which I will send in soon. I expect to get more soon.

Again, I say, in view of the fact that the Weekly People is a necessity to the members of the I. W. W. who would keep in touch with the organization, I fail to understand why the subscription list is not rolled up to a much larger figure. All together, now, and up it goes.

E. Claflin.

Perkinsville, Vt., Dec. 1.

S. L. P. SECTION ORGANIZED IN BISBEE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The class conscious proletarians of Bisbee, Ariz., celebrated Thanksgiving Day by organizing a Section of the S. L. P. with 13 charter members.

As an evidence of the character of the material enrolled, let it be said before the meeting closed, $2.75 was taken up solely for the purchase of Debs' and De Leon's speeches in the I. W. W. convention and an assortment of I. W. W. leaflets. This means that the I. W. W. is to be given some advertizing and the way paved for its organization in this camp.

Motion was also carried before adjourning that the financial secretary be instructed to send report of meeting and election of officers to Daily and Weekly People.

Officers elected were: Wm. Jurgens, organizer and literary agent; J. E. Carder, recording secretary; and Frank Lightfoot, financial secretary and treasurer.

Your for the solidarity of the proletariat upon the political and economic fields,

Frank Lightfoot,
Financial secretary of Section Bisbee, S. L. P.

Bisbee, Ariz. Dec. 2.

THE ANDREAS CASE TO DATE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The reason the comrades have seen nothing in The People about my trouble with the miners' union here, is because there has been no progress made in it. The case requires $100 for attorney fees, about $50 for filing and printing of case. That is just a starter, to take it to the Circuit Court. Now the S. L. P. of the State of Illinois has not such a large membership as to be able to raise that amount unaided. Most of its funds are used in propaganda.

The fakirs here have boasted that the S. L. P. would not fight my case. Now, no one but an S. L. P. man knows that this is one way to move the fakir and only the lack of funds will stop the S. L. P. from fighting the labor skates.

I went to work at a foundry as a laborer, and in two different places. In the first place they made it hot for me by putting about two men's work on me. No doubt the iron moulders prevailed on the foreman to turn me adrift. In the second place the iron moulders' walking delegate, who also represents the trades assembly, seems to have prevailed on the firm that it would be safer for them to hire a man from the Foundry Employes' Union. This union has no contract with any foundry in Belleville for laborers. It is an open shop town, but because a Socialist tries to organize bona fide unions they threatened to have their contracts with other firms annulled, as they were only jobers and a small foundry. This is what the bosses of the Rightland Foundry Co. told me when they discharged me; but, when I asked them for a written statement to this effect they intimated this would be as bad as keeping me in their service, which they said they would do if I would put in an application for membership in the Foundry Employes' Union; which, they said, would not be accepted, but would clear them.

The reason why they would not accept me is because at the first job I was invited to come to their Local and show reasons. I went and they came near throwing me through a window for showing up the face of unions they have. I told them that I absolutely refused to belong to unions affiliated with the scabby A. F. of H—ll; as I belonged to one union, the miners', and did not intend to be squeezed, or pay another fine, in the shape of an initiation fee for the privilege of working.

Wm. G. Andreas.

Belleville, Ill., Dec. 3.

WILL THE EX-SECRETARY OF THE S. T. & L. A. ANSWER?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Will you kindly inform me (first) how many strikes the S. T. & L. A. conducted; (second) for what duration of time; (third) how many won or lost?

Harry Gunn.

Schenectady, N. Y., December 3.

PITTSBURG MACHINISTS IN REVOLT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We can hear the noise of an oncoming crash in the International Association of Machinists, in Braddock, East Pittsburg and Turtle Creek. I am told by one of the rank and file of Allegheny lodge that the I. W. W. ought to get out its drag-net, as the recent happenings in the I. A. of M. are making the members of that organization sick of the high dues forced on them by what they now admit are labor fakirs. The I. A. of M. has one lodge at Allegheny, composed chiefly of German and Hungarian workingmen. They are up in arms against the high dues proposition, and say plainly that they will not pay any higher dues than at present, for they think that they pay too much now, for what protection they are getting out of the I. A. of M. These workers in the machinist trade are getting next to O'Connell.

But a word of advice to those men, I mean the rank and file: Are you not to blame, if you are foolish enough to pay O'Connell for fooling you and to pay Warner, of New York city, for his absence and abusive language to you while here at the A. F. of L. convention? If you tolerate this and think that hoodlums of the Warner and O'Connell type of men, are after better conditions for the rank and file you are bound to be disappointed. Why not get out of the whole quagmire of corruption and get into the Industrial Workers of the World? I will tell you just why you should, and any one with a grain of common sense can see it.

At East Pittsburg, the Westinghouse Company employs a large number of machinists. The business agent of the I. A. of M. tells those men not to have any trouble with the Westinghouse people; that you must wait till the blue birds sing and then strike. We saw what happened when you struck before; your union went to smash, and the members were browbeaten by both officers and masters; went back to work disgusted and dejected. The only men that kept on the firing line were the men that know how to fight and are fighting today, and will remain fighting until labor will win, and win for good and all, by taking and holding that which labor alone produces, through the I. W. W.

We do not get tired of the battle because we receive a setback in a skirmish. We know we must fight on, and we inform ourselves on what lines to proceed, and do it. We know that we must abolish wage slavery; and we, consequently, will not get tired of the fray until we will have whipped ALL the foes of Labor; and if you, of the I. A. of M. in this locality will just put in your application to the I. W. W. we will all fight together. The working class, industrially organized, can lick Westinghouse and the whole capitalist class, but the I. A. of M. cannot hold its own against him. O'Connell, Warner, Gompers & Co. do not want the capitalist class licked, and labor take and hold what it produces. Why should you pay high dues in the I. A. of M. and ignore your own interests by staying outside of the I. W. W., the only organization that stands for the whole working class?

If any of the men of this vicinity want to become acquainted with the I. W. W., we will be glad at all times to see them at our headquarters, 224 Eleventh street, Braddock, Friday evenings, at 8 p. m.

Be of good cheer; do not be downcast. You do not have to pay high dues. Get away from your fakir-ridden union and pay low dues in the I. W. W. that sings "Down with Labor's foes, at all times and everywhere."

E. R. Markley.

Braddock, Pa., December 6.

SHOULD THE VOTE BE LEFT OUT?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For quite some time the undersigned has been cogitating upon the necessity or wisdom of calling the attention of the membership of the Party to what appears to some comrades of this section as an unnecessary, if not absurd, hindrance to the further expansion of our press, and thence to the progress of the Socialist movement, to wit:

There is published in The People the OSTENSIBLE Socialist vote of the United States. In our opinion, the same is highly misleading, for, inferentially, if it means anything, it means that that "vote" represents, approximately at least, "the strength of the Socialist movement" or the "Socialist sentiment of the country." It implies, also, the falsehood that by that "vote" WE measure our NUMBERS and our PROGRESS toward the Socialist Republic. Certainly a bunch of baneful and uncalled for insinuations! "Why?" same may ask Because innumerable workers who would otherwise investigate and become active members are discouraged by the "weakness" of the movement as "proven" by the "vote." Some there may be who will answer that, "If they are discouraged thereby they would be unfit for our ranks." But I beg to remind those so minded that we cannot expect those who are unacquainted with the Socialist philosophy to possess the moral stamina which characterizes our membership, and which is due to our class conscious understanding. We should eliminate, to the extent that it is within our province, all barriers to the spreading of our press, and the resultant class consciousness of the workers. The writer has refrained from giving to several prospective students copies of The People and substituted pamphlets (which are much more expensive) in order to avoid having them cease reading "before they begin." Often, a good editorial on current events would do more good; but that would necessitate the cutting out of that part containing the "Socialist vote." [Oh, thou Russian press-censor!—Ed. The People.]

A further reason for the elimination of said objectional feature is that it conjures up a PALSYING SUPERSTITION with reference to the effectiveness of the ballot in the abolition of wage slavery. Or, in other words, it exaggerates the importance of the unimportant or incidental.

Therefore, why not eliminate the standing announcement of the "vote" from the columns of our press? Or, if anything of the kind is published, why not give an approximate idea of the REAL Socialist sentiment—as reflected in the vote OR IN PART OF THE VOTE of the "Socialist" party, and the organization of the I. W. W.?

In conclusion, I ask that others express their views hereon, and to submit, if they can, some reason, or reasons, why the matter should be published AS IT NOW STANDS.

Fraternally,
J. V. Kendall.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 3.

THE S. L. P. IN CHICAGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the last meeting of Section Chicago, S. L. P., the German Branch reported three new members, thus having twelve all told, sufficient for a branch. It is expected that Section Chicago will soon organize a Central Committee, with branches all over this large metropolis. Every endeavor will be made to get the English, German and Hungarian speaking comrades to co-operate in this work. The whole State of Illinois, that is, the class-conscious part of it, needs waking up.

M. E. K.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30.

CHARLES BRICKNER.

At a regular meeting of Section Rensselaer County, S. L. P., the following resolution was passed relative to our late Comrade Charles Brickner, who died on Wednesday morning, Nov. 29th:

Resolved, That Section Rensselaer County S. L. P. extend its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of Charles Brickner. It will always remember the manly qualities of the deceaced, his quick perception of questions under debate and his life long devotion to the cause of Socialism;

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our official organ, the Daily People, and to the family of Comrade Brickner.

Comrade Brickner was a native of Germany, aged 47 years and, for the last 24 years, had been a residence of Troy. His occupation was that of an expert stone cutter and, in following this trade he left evidences of his skill not alone in this city but in New York and vicinity. When in health, he was one of the most active workers in the section and possessed one of those noble characters that conscientiously carries out every duty regardless of its nature. He was in thought and action a true Socialist. If every Section had five such men the co-operative commonwealth would be assured in the very near future.

Comrade Brickner's death was caused by that dread disease, tuberculosis. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, Misses Bertha and Elizabeth Brickner, and one son, Henry Brickner.

Troy, N. Y. Dec. 5.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. R., READING, PA.—We divide mankind into two main categories. One category consists of people who avail themselves of the experience of the past: such people are abreast of their time. The other category consists of folks who must make their own experience: such folks have first to ripen abreast of their time before they can be useful. If you belong to the latter, we shall not call you "a horsethief and a liar," but we must decline to join you and place our own necks gratuitously in jeopardy. We shall have to wait till you have learned and, in the meantime, go on with our own work.

I. T., WILKINSVILLE, MASS.—The pessimism that oppresses you concerning the hopelessness of the "workers' apathy" was the identical optimism that buoyed up the Czar's establishment. As the Czar is to-day sobered up, to his sorrow, and has had to abandon the optimism regarding the hopelessness of the workers' apathy, so will you live to sober up, to your joy, and abandon the pessimism regarding the hopelessness of the workers' apathy in America.

S. T. A., CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.—It is not likely that, had Marx lived, that so-called Second Part of Capital would have been published. It is a scraping together of the leavings of the work that was published by him.

L. F., PITTSBURG, PA.—Whether a minor can be chairman of an I. W. W. local is a matter that this office has no authority to pass upon. Apply to the I. W. W. headquarters at Chicago. If our private opinion will satisfy you, we hold that there is no reason why a minor should not preside at the meeting of an economic organization. It might be different with a political body. Political bodies are for voting purposes. Minors can't vote. In an economic body it is otherwise. If a minor knows how, he may properly preside at a Union.

L. P., KANSAS CITY, MO.—We have no time, and would advise you not to spend time either, to ascertain whether it is the Socialist party or the Socialist Labor Party that is moving faster towards the other. Leave such petty issues to petty souls. The great issue is to unite the Socialists upon the rockbed of the I. W. W. And the Socialists are moving thither fast.

D. I., NEW YORK.—The Volkszeitung Corporation entertains supreme respect for both the knowledge and the character of the S. L. P. On the other hand the Corporation is aware that the S. L. P. entertains for it deservedly supreme contempt both for its character and knowledge. That may go to explain the fury that consumes the Corporation.

J. C. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—When the English capitalist no longer needed protection he became a free trader. On the same principle when he no longer needed slavery he became an abolitionist—but brooked no interference with his factory slavepen space at home.

W. G., VANCOUVER, B. C.—First. The "Western Clarion" does not turn up among the exchanges at this office.

Second. You will have noticed a "pi" in the article "Obverse and Reverse" as it appeared in the Weekly. The sentence at the top of the fifth column of the editorial page should read: "From that central basic error flows the spectacle of a warring Working Class divided between the 'organized' and the 'unorganized,' workers and the still more distressing spectacle of the 'organized' crafts warring with one another."

M. A. N., ANACONDA, MONT.—You will have to define the term. Anarchy means different things to different people. The vulgar conception of Anarchy is "bomb-throwing." Technically, Anarchy is a theory of society that imagines freedom can be established by the establishment of local and independent communities. In so far as the vulgar conception of Anarchy implies the use of force as a generative power, Anarchy is false. Force has its mission only after education and organization have been perfected, and organization implies central directing authority, and thereby is a denial of Anarchy, which repudiates any such authority. As to its social theory, Anarchy is also wrong. There can be no ample production of wealth without extensive and integral co-operation; and the latter is impossible under independent small communities.

J. H. H., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—You will probably find your questions answered in the note which is appended to the second edition of the Minneapolis address on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," now going through the press. We give you below an advanced proof of that note. It is as follows:

"The purpose of the statistical part of the address is to show, from the figures on the poster itself, that the condition of the Working Class declines instead of progressing, as the poster tries to make out. The actual percentage of Labor's share in its product at each decade is of secondary importance in such an analysis. The important thing is the relative size of the percentage from decade to decade. A careful statistical inquiry shows, apart from the poster figures, that the percentage is a declining one. It also shows, apart from the poster, that the actual percentages of Labor's share are the ones roughly arrived at from the figures on the poster. In view of this fact, and for the further reason that it would have required a minute 'going behind the figures,' behind the grossly and all along lying figures on the poster, the systematic process for ascertaining Labor's percentage was not followed in the address. For the sake of 'locking switches', however, it will be well to state that the systematic process would have been:

"On the one hand, to deduct from the alleged totals of the value of manufactures, first the value of the raw material and of the wear and tear, and to add the increased cost of retail prices, including rising rents and what results from adulterations;

"On the other hand, to properly reduce the inflated amount of the wages alleged to have been paid to the wage slaves concerned in said production.

"The result arrived at by this process is substantially the percentages given in the address, including the 17 per cent for 1900.

"The huge inflation of the figures, giver on the poster as the value of manufactures, accounts for the arrival in the address at the identical results concerning the percentage of Labor's share, without prying into the figures for wages and into other figures and matters that are of legitimate consideration."

If anything remains unanswered let us know.

B. R. B., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The "Volkszeitung" simply met Trautmann's charges against Morris Braun, made at the Palm Garden meeting, with calumnies against Trautmann and lies about the meeting. It called Trautmann a "calumniator" for having told the truth about Braun, and on top of that it lied by claiming that "Braun demanded proofs at the meeting, and Trautmann sat down dumbfounded."

F. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—If by "general strike" you mean the "general lockout of the capitalist class," the answer is "Aye!" That weapon is indispensible to settle the issue. If, furthermore, you mean that pure and simple Socialist politics will only help "intellectual" self-seekers to political jobs, again the answer in "Aye!" If, however, you are of the opinion that the agitation, education and organization, required to bring about the general lock-out of the capitalist class, could be safely conducted without a political party in a country where popular suffrage exists, then the answer is "Nay!" Don't dislocate the two bones; set them; it is the only way to smoke the "intellectual" politician aspirant out of the Movement. He couldn't live in such an atmosphere.

E. H. V., CINCINNATI, O.—Was the matter for publication?

B. J., WHEELING, W. VA.—Can you figure to yourself the intellectuality of the man who imagines that, by a goodly number of stripes, soundly laid upon a donkey's back, he could turn the donkey into a zebra? Don't laugh, can you figure to yourself such a man's mentality? Well, such is the mentality of the innocent who imagines he could whip the A. F. of L. out of its capitalist skin into the skin of Labor.

F. D. P., ALLEGHENY, PA.—David Goldstein and Martha Moore Avery were both members of Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party. There they came to the end of their tether with their improper practices and were thrown out. They then tried their luck with the Socialist Party. There also they soon came to the end of their tether, and were either thrown out, or dropped out. Since then they have been pot-lucking with Gompers and the Roman Catholic church machine.

C. E. P., SHERIDAN, MONT.—The stenographic report of the Chicago Industrialists Convention, about to be published in book form by the Labor News Press, was taken down by the official stenographer of the convention. The circumstance that, upon the De Leon motion made at the closing hour of the convention, the payment of the stenographer and all the bother and expense of the publication of his notes was removed from the convention, does not alter the character of the stenographer. He was there, with the knowledge and consent of the convention from the first day to the last, and with the general belief, warranted by the several debates on the

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, 361 Richmond st., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Notice is hereby given that the regular semi-annual meeting of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on Sunday, January 7, 9 a. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, December 9, the following contributions were received to the above fund for the purpose of keeping in the field S. L. P. organizers:

J. M., Providence, R. I.	$ 1.00
Section Schenectady, N. Y., 20c. each on 5c. weekly pledges, as follows: J. Wallace, H. Gunn, J. Hanlon, K. Georgewitch, C. Gebner, R. Krasberg, M. Stern, E. Schreck, J. Noonan, F. Alrutz, J. Hamilton, P. Schmidt, H. Burmester, E. Ericson, L. Wirth, A. Loukota, J. Durlack, J. Weinberger, F. Schwier, F. Gray, S. Schaffan, J. Huber, F. Heidelmann, J. Maly, R. Josefek, G. Ludiwig, R. Witkowsky, E. Munsel, C. Zaach, H. Ludiwig, F. Wondra; E. Eisenach, 40c.; H. Leuchner, 10c.	6.70
S. W., New York	1.00
Collected by Section Kalamazoo, Mich	3.55
Jacksonville, Ill.—Fred Renz, 25c.; Chris. Henze, 25c.; L. P. Hoffman, 25c.	.75
John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Section Baltimore, Md., per Veal	5.00
Philip Veal, collection at Baltimore meeting	1.31
Philip Veal, collection at Washington, D. C., meeting	2.80
John M. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Total	$ 24.11
Previously acknowledged ..	$1,930.38
Grand total	$1,954.49

Note:—Collections have of late not been up to the mark attained in the past. Comrade R. Krasberg, of Section Schenectady, when remitting the $6.70 above credited, said: "I am sorry to see that our comrades do not imitate the plant adopted by Section Schenectady and thus help the General Agitation Fund more effectively. If they only knew how easy it is to collect the small sum of five cents per week from many people in every locality and thus gather sums that would aggregate many dollars they would surely do so and enable the N. E. C. to agitate ever more effectively."

And there is no reason why other localities cannot do just as well as Schenectady. All that is needed is to try. Are there none in the many sections of the S. L. P. that will try?

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City, Sunday, December 10, 1905. All members present. Eck chairman.

Correspondence: From National Secretary, voting blanks, referendum on the proposition of Section New York County to amend the Party constitution; from Socialist party of New Jersey, on date for first meeting of Conference Committees from the two parties. From Comrades Frueh and Butterworth, accepting nomination: as candidates for member of N. E. C. From Section Essex County, reporting the expulsion of Jules Magnette, for conduct unbecoming a member and contempt of Section's Grievance Committee in refusing to appear before said committee. From Jules Magnette, notification that he would appeal to S. E. C. against action of Section Essex County in expelling him.

From Section Passaic County, vote on member of N. E. C., seventeen for Frueh; three for Butterworth; from Section Hoboken, five for Butterworth, four for Frueh; from Branch II, Section South Hudson, six for Butterworth none for Frueh. Some of the sections not having held a meeting since the vote was called for, the time is extended until December 26 when the vote will closed; ballots must be in hands of Secretary of S. E. C. by that date.

Sections Passaic County and Hoboken report election of officers. Section Passaic County one new member. Section Union County reports election of Bernhard Burgholz to Conference Committee, in place of Koerner, who is unable to serve.

The S. E. C. hereby calls upon the sections to elect delegates to the next State convention to be held at Paterson, 10 a. m., on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1906. As provided by the last State convention, the representation at the next convention will be based upon Section membership, instead of votes polled at the elections. Each section is entitled to one delegate for every five members, or major fraction thereof, who are in good standing.

Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting at headquarters, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, on December 8. Pierson excused; Kihn absent.

Communications: From Organizer Wuest, Utica, on unity discussions between Local Utica and Section Utica. From Hamilton, Schenectady, expressing active sympathy with party. From Aug. Gillhaus, two letters on conditions in Port Jervis and Binghamton. From Arvid Olson, on successful agitation in Jamestown, N. Y. All filed. Secretary's action in matter of Utica unity discussion approved. From Beldner, Organizer Section Chataqua County, Jamestown, asking sanction of State Committee to put city ticket in field next spring, as section has not been organized one year. Sanction granted, and secretary instructed to send instructions regarding nominations, notary publics and commissioner of deeds. It was also decided to call on all the sections throughout the State to take immediate steps to secure notary public or commission of deeds certificates for next year.

The following financial report for November was made and adopted:

Income—By dues stamps, $49.56; by mileage, $12.39; by R. Katz for People subscriptions, $3.50; by donations collected by R. Katz, $20.00; by State Agitation Fund, as follows: John Hickey, Watervliet, 25c.; C. F. Tisch, Mt. Vernon, $1; Section Schenectady, $5; R. Katz, collected at Albany meeting, 75c.; Buffalo, Jos. Burg, 25c.; John Wohlaben, 25c.; W. J. Dawson, 25c.; J. Fitzpatrick, 25c.; Michael Gardner, $1; Albert Hillebrant, 25c.; E. Petritz, 25c.; Brewery Workers' Union No. 15, Albany, $1; R. Katz, returned 30c.; total, $97.00; $109.18.

Expenditures—To dues stamps, $70.00; to agitation (R. Katz), $35.50; to postage and sundries, $3.68; total, $109.18.

Secretary submitted draft of appeal for party name defense fund. Endorsed and ordered published.

Secretary submitted two resolutions on party press to be transmitted to the New York member of the N. E. C., with instructions to bring them before that body at its next regular meeting. It was decided to lay the two resolutions over till the next regular meeting, when they shall be made a special order. The secretary was instructed to send notices to all the members of the committee urging them to attend he next regular meeting; also to request Chas. Chase, business manager of the party press, and John Hossack, secretary of the party press committee of the N. E. C. subcommittee, to attend.

Adjournment followed.

Justus Ebert, Secretary.

PARTY NAME DEFENCE.

An Account of the Legal Proceedings Waged During the Last Campaign.

To the Comrades, Friends and Sympathizers of the S. L. P.:—During the last campaign the New York State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, acting in conjunction with the City Executive Committee of Section New York County, was compelled to start legal proceedings to defend the name of the Party in its jurisdiction from the attacks of the newly-styled Socialist party. Upon the decision of the Court of Appeals denying the former Social Democratic party the right to the use of the name "Democratic," it thereupon adopted the name Socialist party.

The Socialist Labor Party detected in the move an attempt on the part of the former Social Democratic party to lay a foundation for next year, when a State election would be on, to deprive the S. L. P. of its full name. So holding, the S. L. P. started proceedings against the newly-styled "Socialist party." The S. L. P. might for once have done injus- to that party. The attorney of the S. L. P. took it upon himself to test the point. He approached the newly-styled "Socialist party" with a flag of truce. His proposition was, despite the certain rights of the S. L. P., to discontinue the proceedings that the Socialist Labor Party had instituted against the former Social Democrats' new name, and that both it and the S. L. P. guarantee each other their names. If the newly-styled "Socialist party's" move was without guile; if it was sincere in its charge that the proceedings iniitated by the S. L. P. were intended to "fish in troubled waters"; if it had at heart the cause of the "unity of the Socialist forces," and it, indeed, had an aversion to recourse to the "capitalist courts"—here was its opportunity. IT SPURNED THE FLAG OF TRUCE and, encouraged by an inconsequential decision in its favor by the local Board of Elections, it dropped the mask and IMMEDIATELY INSTITUTED PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO DEPRIVE THE S. L. P. OF ITS NAME.

The S. L. P.'s attorney's overtures having been repulsed, the S. L. P. opened war on the new-styled Socialist party before the Secretary of State. On October 23, the Secretary of State decided to overrule the objection of both the former Social Democratic party to the name of the Socialist Labor Party, and the objections of the Socialist Labor Party to the name "Socialist" by the newly-styled "Socialist party." This was a substantial victory for the Socialist Labor Party, which was further strengthened when the Supreme Court Justice Maddox on appeal of the Socialist Labor Party, upheld the decision of the Secretary of State in the matter of its objections. Since the decision of the Secretary of State against its objections to the name of the Socialist Labor Party, the newly-styled "Socialist party," has made no move to appeal it; the time limit therefor has expired; thus leaving the S. L. P. in undisputed and safe possession of our name for next year.

The fight so successfully waged necessitated the able services of Benjamin Patterson. His fees, together with the incidental expenses, made the total cost of the victory, in round figures, $300. In response to a call issued by the City Executive Committee of Section New York County, indorsed by the New York State Executive, $109.68 have been collected to meet this expenditure. The funds of the N. Y. S. E. C. have been drawn on. It is obvious that steps must be taken to make up the deficit. We therefore appeal to all Party members, friends and sympathizers for contributions to this end. In so doing we desire to state that the national committee of the "Socialist party" voted its New York wing $250 in order to aid it in the attempt to seize the name of the Socialist Labor Party. Comrades, friends and sympathizers show that you likewise substantially appreciate the successful defense made of that time-honored name. Send contributions to Henry Kuhn, financial secretary, New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

For the New York State Executive Committee,

Justus Ebert, secretary.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page five.)

stenographic report, that the convention would use his notes and publish them. The De Leon motion, that you quote, is a misquotation in the way it is quoted, disconnected from the numerous previous debates on the stenographic report, and as if these had not taken place. These previous debates go to show that there was a little group in the convention that sought to shelve the report, just because it was authentic. The De Leon motion saved the report from being shelved. Due to this circumstance, the report is not an "official document" of the convention. That is as far as you could go. Having, however, been taken down by the reporter whose notes the convention expected itself to publish and whom the convention officially considered, having been painstakingly transcribed by that same reporter, and, finally, having been carefully revised by the Secretary of the convention, who is the General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., the report is an authentic and valuable document.

D. O. J., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—You must be careful not to allow the one-sidedness of "political Socialists," to goad you into the opposite and equally false extreme of the physical force only. Nothing would tickle the both scheming and scatterbrained pure and simple Socialist politicians more than that.

J. H., BOSTON, MASS.—There is no difference between the attempt to distinguish between the "private" and the "public" acts of men who figure in the Socialist Movement, and the attempt of the capitalists to distinguish between what has funnily come to be known as the "uptown and the down-town morals" of their leading men. The one attempt and the other is born of fraud and leads to fraud.

G. G. W., CLEVELAND, C.—No, Sir! Work, to the workingman, is no longer a means of wellbeing; it has become a recourse against misery.

F. J. B., JOLIET, ILL.—Dear Sir, what you believe does not change facts. The fact is the capitalist's means of production (building, machinery, raw material, in short, his plant) evaporates. If they evaporate while Labor is using them in the production of new values, then the evaporation is preserved in the new product and adds to its value. If they evaporate while lying idle, then the evaporation is wholly lost to the capitalist. For that work of preserving the evaporation for the capitalist the laborer gets nothing.

Q. AND A., DULUTH, MINN.—Shall take you up next wek.

W. D., NEW YORK.—The trouble is you persistently confuse "price" or "money price" with "value." Price is one thing: value another. Value is determined by the amount of social labor needed to reproduce an article—that and nothing else. Price is the money expression of what an article will fetch in the market. The price may fall below, or rise above, or coincide with the value. These fluctuations depend upon a score of causes that affect the market. They do not affect the value.

H. L., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.; H. B. A., LONDON, ONT.; J. E., ALTURAN, CAL.; J. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; N. N., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; V. V., PORTLAND, ORE.; Y. Y., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; S. S., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; X. X., CHICAGO, ILL.; R. J. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; B. L., DULUTH, MINN.—Matter received.

NEW BEDFORD."

(Continued from page 1.)

vocating his election. Thompson is a member of the Republican party, which is opposed to the principles of Socialism. But Thompson tells the Socialists: "Me Socialist, too," and he seems to catch some flies with his molasses. At the same time we see Thompson flirt with a "Socialist" speaker, applaud and shake hands with him, while the speaker assails the principles of the Republican party! What a political carnival! The duty of the Socialists in the coming election to stay at home and save shoe leather.

The Socialist Labor Party does not need McFaddens for leaders; it has no use for leaders. It needs all the class-conscious working people. The time to depend on Moseses to carry the ignorant people to the promised land has passed into oblivion; the people have been fooled too many times by them. The emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class itself, politically organized in a party of its own against all parties of capitalism. The duty of every Socialist is to join the party and we shall be able next year, to place a strong ticket in the field. The beacon light of the S. L. P. will in time lead the working masses to victory.

Joao Claudino.

323 Acushnet avenue.

SOCIALISTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The Standard:

Mr. McFadden says in his communication: "The government of a municipality is so hedged by state and federal restriction and so dependent on outside sources, that its possession would be of no practical value to the cause of Socialism."

"When we realize the deplorable condition to which our city has come, stand aloof without making any effort to arrest this course towards moral and financial bankruptcy, we are guilty of criminal negligence."

Indeed! I differ with "Socialist" Mc Fadden. If a bona fide Socialist party like the Socialist Labor Party were in full control of this city's administration, we would very easily find a way to solve some of the problems which Mr. Thompson or any other representative of the capitalist class will fail to accomplish. The Socialist Labor Party would have the palace residences of the capitalist class taxed for every dollar they are worth; their mills, factories and other property would meet the same fate. Then we would be able to meet the city's obligations; we could then order our streets to be kept clean, our parks transformed from the appearance of abandoned graveyards to flower gardens, so that we could go there Sundays, the only day we have in the week, to enjoy the beauties of nature.

In case of a strike in our mills and factories, the owners of the concerns would be taxed to enable the administration to feed the strikers, their wives and children. We would use our local police to protect the strikers and not set them at their throats, as the capitalist class generally does. We could make appropriations to help to extend the Socialist propaganda. That is something.

Now, then, who are responsible for the crimes committed against the working class? Who are responsible for their misery? I am sure it is not the working class, because the large majority are ignorant of their natural rights. They would not march to the ballot box once in the year to vote for representatives of the capitalist class if they were conscious that they were giving the grindstone a turn to sharpen the knives to cut their own throats. The duty of the Socialists is to endeavor to open their eyes and by setting the example in keeping away from the enemy's camp.

Who can blame the capitalists and their tools for wanting to hold their position impregnable? Above all, the Socialists, who stand aloof from the party's organization are more to be blamed, because they strengthen the position of the enemy and weaken the Socialist position. I blame the McFaddens for placing themselves in such a false position. If Mr. McFadden or Mr. Spollon were enrolled members of the Socialist Labor Party, I should call a special meeting of Section New Bedford at once, and I guarantee that the door and street would be shown to them in short notice.

Some men say that our party is too strict. It is much better for us then to say that it is too slack. Some men say that we are too harsh. It results from our position. The Socialist Labor Party is a revolutionary organization, and will not handle the capitalist masters and their tools with kid gloves, or flirt with them. Here is what Wendell Phillips said: "Men blame us for the bitterness of our language and the personality of our attacks. It results from our position. The great mass can never be made to argue a long question. They must be made to feel it through the hides of their idols. When you have launched your spear through the rhinoceros hide of a Webster or a Benton, every Whig and Democrat feels it. It is on this principle that every reform must take for its text the mistakes of great men."

"Socialist" Spollon defends the position of "Socialist" McFadden. He also keeps aloof from the Socialist organization and plays the same role; he does not want to be controlled by any organization; he wants to do what he thinks is right. That is the position of the Anarchist. The greatest trouble with the individuality of the Anarchist is that a great many times when he thinks he is right, he is all wrong.

An army without discipline is a mob. A Socialist organization without discipline would result in a mob, confusion and disorder. What is Socialism? It is a system based on co-operative work. How can the Socialists reach their goal without the co-operation through a powerful Socialist organization? "Socialist" McFadden and Spollon are playing the same role that some of the American colonists did; they want to go and kneel down before the throne of the capitalist majesties and beg a few crumbs. The Socialist Labor Party says, No, no, no. We want the whole loaf and that means: The land and the tools of production, to be owned and controlled by the whole people. And we shall get it just as sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

If the Socialists continue to flirt with the capitalist class and their tools, it will have a tendency only to retard progress and prolong the misery of the working class—the misery of their wives and of their children.

I have lived twenty-five years in this city. During this period I have seen different administrations; have heard many silver tongued orators; have heard them proclaim what they would do for the working class, but the only change that I have ever perceived was the change of the whip from one hand to the other, and the condition of the working class going from bad to worse. The duty of every Socialist is to join his own party and extend his moral and financial aid to the same. If they continue to aid the enemy, we will be justified in accusing them as traitors to the working class. As I said before, the Socialists should keep away from the polls on the coming election, so as to save shoe leather which they will need this winter to keep the feet warm.

Joao Claudino.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

U. S.—In that case the increased wealth would have to be dumped into the sea or left to rot.

B. J.—I throw up my hands.

U. S.—You had better. There is no flaw in Socialism. Whatever wealth there is in the land to-day is the product of labor—to that labor it belong wholly. The capitalist is entitled to nothing, because he produces nothing. The only thing he is entitled to at the hands of so humane a movement as Socialism is to be pitied and put in a house of correction to cleanse him of the immorality that breeds and is bred by parasitism.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

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Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 29½ South Deleware street, third floor.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg., Woodward avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sun-

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

BY WAY OF COMMENT.

How anxious the capitalist press are to have people think that the recent election upheavals were only evidence of popular desire to get rid of "bad" political bosses.

Dr. Charles B. Dudley, writing in the Railway Age states that statistics show that freight conductors and brakemen are subject to tuberculosis of the lungs. They get plenty of fresh air, which is conducive to health, but, says the doctor, long continued strain and exposure with insufficient food, and great irregularity in rest, favor the onslaught of consumption among freight trainmen.

The railroads are opposed to any interference with their rate making powers, and though Teddy says he wouldn't do a thing to have them, the companies, like the feudal barons of old, are marshalling their employes to enter protests against "any legislation that will tend to lower wages". Of course, these craft unionists have been taught by their leaders that the interests of the companies are identical with their own. But, rate legislation, or no rate legislation, all the workers get is the lowest possible wages—with largest possible hours, as determined by supply and demand of railroad labor. That is the company interest clear enough, would any railroader with common horse sense claim it was his interest, too?

It is not so long since that the versatile Roosevelt warned against excessive letter writing in the government service, and now he comes out with a message ten newspaper columns long. If the strenuous talker had to let this verbal exuberance flow through his fist, pen in hand, it is probable that the message would have been shorter.

The social development of Russia is such, that a paralysis of industry is depended upon to force certain political measures from the ruling class. In this country we are past that stage and rapidly nearing the time when the worker, instead of hoping to win anything by paralyzing industry, will bounce the present ruling capitalist class, and take over and operate the industries for the benefit of the workers.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

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